The Centre Reporter.

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CAPITOL NEWS.

SENATE COM. ON FINANCE WILL HAVE A VOTE.

Mr. McKinley Has a Treaty for the Annexation of Hawaii Ready to Send to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Oh yes, the Republican Senators are harmonious! so harmonious that it has been necessary during the past week to hold no less than four caucuses, at every one of which there was red-hot talk against allowing the trusts to dictate their wishes as to the schedule of the tariff bill in which they are interested, and about other things which are being crammed down the throats of Republican Senators against their own wishes and against the wishes of their constituents. Still they vote as a unit on the floor of the Senate. It came out at one of these caucuses that Mr. McKinley has a treaty for the annexation of Hawaii, ready to send to the Senate, as soon as the tariff is out of the way. The statement was made to stop the fight that was being made for the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty with Hawaii.

The report of the committee on contingent expenses, against Senator Tillman's resolution for an investigation of the charges that Senators had been speculating in sugar stock since the tariff bill had been under consideration, attracted very little attention, because it was known that it would be against the resolution ever since the Republican caucus decided an investigation to be inadvisable. The report argues against an investigation because their investigations have been barren of results, which is about equivalent to saying that one or two criminals having failed to be convicted, it is useless to bring any more to trial. Senator Tillman has been dropping hints of sensational information in his possession on this subject, and there is a rumor that he will make some charges in a public speech that will make an investigation absolutely necessary.

The minority of the Senate committee on Finance will have a vote on the tariff amendment prepared by them, which provides for an internal revenue tax for a period of five years of 2 per cent. on all estates exceeding the value of $5,000, excepting those bequeathed to religious, charitable, educational, or like institutions. It would be difficult to find an easier way to add a considerable amount to the revenues of the country or one that would be less felt by the people, but there are no cuts in it for any trusts, so the trust-bound majority of the Senate will most likely vote it down.

Nothing could more clearly demonstrate the selfishness and grab game nature of "Protection" as seen by the average Republican Senator, than the attempt of Senator Quay to get a good thing for two or three big concerns which are interested in Cuban and Nova Scotia iron ore, by offering amendment to the tariff bill, exempting from the duty of forty cents a ton, all iron ore imported by manufacturers for their own use. These friends of Mr. Quay are about all the manufacturers in the country who import iron ore for their own use.

What a small figure consistency cuts with the most prominent Republican Senators, was shown during the debate which preceded the adoption, by the aid of two Populists—Jones and Stewart, of Nevada,—one Democrat—McEnery, of La., and 29 Republicans, of the so-called "compromise" sugar schedule, which is said to be even more beneficial to the sugar trust than was the schedule prepared by the Republicans of the Finance Committee. Senator Caffery, who, although himself a sugar planter, voted and spoke against the sugar schedule, which he declared to be entirely in the interests of the sugar trust, and quoted the attacks made upon the supar schedule of the Wilson bill by a number of the Republican supporters of the present sugar schedule. These men attacked the Wilson schedule solely because they charged it gave the sugar trust too much, and now they have the affrontery to jam through a schedule that will give the sugar trust three times as much as it secured under the Wilson schedule, or rather the schedule of the Wilson bill, which was prepared in the Senate and was more favorable to the trust than the original schedule. The sharp rise in the stock of the sugar trust shows just what the Wall street speculator thought of the "compromise" schedule.

Senators Cannon, Mantle and Pettigrew and ex-Senator Dubois, have been appointed a commission by the executive committee of the silver Republican party and charged with the duty of visiting Japan and China and possibly India, for the purpose of investigaling the silver question in those countries. They will go as soon as Congress adjourns.

THE RICHEST MAN IN THE WORLD DROWNS HIMSELF.

Barney Barnato, the richest man in the world, worth 500 million dollars, jumped from a steamer into the sea a few days ago, while on his way from South Africa to England, and was drowned. A man jumped overboard to save him but the waves ran too high. The body of Barnato was soon after recovered and taken on board the steamer.

Barnato was once poor and made his fabulous wealth in the South African diamond fields. He had shown signs of mental derangement, and an attendant was by his side, who had turned his face but a few moments when Barnato suddenly sprang over board.

A young and well known lady in Dayton, Ohio, asserts she is a daughter of Barnato by his first wife whom he abandoned, and she and the mother will claim an interest in the immense wealth.

Riches are a greater source of care and concern and worry than poverty. The poor man looks upon the rich man as a fool for not taking the world easy; and the rich man thinks the poor man a fool to worry for riches.

Big Thing for State Tax.

Our legislature having drained the treasury, here is a thing that might be taxed to raise more revenue:

A rattle snake skin exhibited in one of the show windows of Saxton's drug store, says the Clinton Republican, attracts much attention on account of its great length. The skin measures 6 feet 6 inches in length, and when the snake, which it covered, was living must have been, including head and rattles, not less than seven feet long.

Send out a committee of legislative roosters to exhibit this skin, and, in case they don't steal the nickels collected, the state might find a nice source of revenue to help the charities.

Real Oddities.

"Neighbor Jones, I am a candidate for office and want your support. I really didn't want to be a candidate, but my friends forced me to it."

Ho, farmer Young, how are crops on your fine, big farm?

"O splendid," thank you.

Would be glad to have you subscribe for the Reporter.

"It's a real good paper, but can't afford it just now; besides there's neighbor Smith's hireling he takes the Reporter and I borrow that every week."

Down in Georgy there was an odd conviction of murder. A fellow took a newspaper several years and then refused to pay for it, in consequence of which the editor starved to death. The lank widow had the subscriber arrested for murder; he was tried, convicted and hung.

Hawaii to be Annexed.

After a vast amount of preliminary sparring Hawaii is about to come under the sheltering wing of the United States. At least that is the indication unless the Senate should fail to confirm the treaty which the President has nearly ready to present to that body.

The treaty, as outlined, is a thoroughly sensible one. It provides that the government of the United States shall have entire disposition of the relationship Hawaii shall sustain to the Union. While the ultimate destiny of the new acquisition may afford plenty of material for Congressional argument, that is the only way in which the annexation of the Hawaiian islands would prove acceptable.

Reduced Rates to Milwaukee.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces that on account of the meeting of the National Educational Association, at Milwaukee, Wis., July 6 to 9, it will sell continuous passage tickets from all points on its line east of Pittsburg and Erie to Milwaukee at rate of single fare for the round trip, plus $2.00 membership fee. Tickets will be sold and will be good going only on July 2, 3, and 4, and will be good to return, leaving Milwaukee July 10, 11, and 12, 1897, only, except that by depositing ticket with joint agent at Milwaukee on or before July 12, and on payment of fifty cents, an extension of return limit may be obtained to leave Milwaukee until Aug. 31, 1897, inclusive. june17-2t

"For three years we have never been without Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house," says A. H. Patter, with E. C. Atkins & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., "and my wife would as soon think of being without flour as a bottle of this Remedy in the summer season. We have used it with all three of our children and it has never failed to cure—not simply stop pain, but cure absolutely. It is all right, and any one who tries it will find it so." For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall, S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville, Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, and R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall.

Change of Time on P. R. R.

On new time table on Sunbury and Shamokin Division, taking effect June 13th the following changes in passenger trains will be made.

Train 2 on Shamokin Division will leave Sunbury for Shamokin at 7.00 a. m. instead of 7.10 a. m.

Train 1 will leave Shamokin for Sunbury at 7.55 a. m. instead of 8.05 a. m. Train 10 on Sunbury Division will leave Wilkesbarre for Sunbury at 3.15 p. m. instead of at 3.10 p. m. The time of train 9 leaving Sunbury at 2 p. m. has been quickened arriving at Wilkesbarre 4.10 p. m. instead of 4.15 p. m., also train 441 leaving Pottsville at 12.55 p. m. will arrive at Nescopeck earlier, 3.10 p. m. instead of 3.20 p. m.

A new train will be placed in service between Nescopeck and Hazleton. This train will leave Nescopeck for Hazleton on arrival of train 9 from Sunbury and train 10 from Wilkesbarre 4.15 p. m. arriving at Hazleton 5.15 p. m. connecting with Lehigh Valley train 506 for Pottsville arriving at Pottsville 7.06 p. m. Returning leave Hazleton 5.50 p. m. with connection from Lehigh valley train 517 leaving Pottsville at 3 p. m. This train will arrive at Nescopeck 7.50 p. m. making close connection with train 12 for Sunbury and train 11 for Wilkesbarre and Scranton. This will enable passengers on train 8 from Kane and points west of Lock Haven and train 15 from points south of Sunbury to reach Pottsville via Nescopeck at 7.06 p. m. Passengers taking train leaving Philadelphia 10.19 a. m. can reach Nescopeck at 6.50 p. m connecting for Wilkesbarre and Scranton and for Sunbury, Harrisburg, Williamsport and other intermediate points.

The Philadelphia *Record* is authority for the suggestion that "if the state legislature had been burned up when the state capitol was burned the calamity, involving as it would the selection of fresh men, would not have greatly delayed legislation." The records of the legislature show that this conclusion is not unwarranted. Nearly all important legislation has been shoved aside, and remains to be acted upon. The reason for this dwadling is that the legislature does not want to pass the reform bills and is afraid to adjourn without passing them. Certain pledges were made in the platform of 1895 and reiterated in that of 1896. Those pledges are unredeemed. If the legislature wanted to redeem them, or if Quay wanted to have them redeemed, they would have been enacted into law long ago and the legislators would have gone home. The present hanging up of the bills is to accustom the public mind to the new conditions and to avert as far as possible the coming storm. It is a maxim with the politicians that the people have short memories. As soon as the public mind has settled itself to the conviction that the reform bills are dead, and the public resentment has cooled off a bit, the legislature will adjourn.

In a Cow's Stomach.

The reader of the Reporter may have seen an inventory of a boy's pocket,—a screw, piece of strap, whistle, broken knife, a marble, button, piece of tobacco, etc., but here is a cow's stomach quite as big a curiosity shop:

Mahlon Rank, of East Hill, was so unfortunate as to lose a valuable cow last week. Upon investigation there was found in her stomach 17 pieces of horse shoe, shingle and wire nails, a piece of hay wire and a number of gravel stones, two of the latter being about the size of a dollar.

Corsets Cause the Death of Three Ladies.

The lives of three young ladies were blotted out on Monday evening by lightning, while they were on their way home from the Methodist church at Jacobsburg, each aged about 19 years, one being the minister's daughter.

They were walking together in the road about 100 yards from the church when they were struck by the lightning. It is believed that the steel corsets worn by the three were the chief cause of their death, as a Miss Bohring, a fourth lady, who was only stunned, wore none.

Several labor strikes and shut-downs are among this week's announcements of "prosperity."

One Way to be Happy.

Is to attend to the comfort of your family. Should one catch a slight cold or cough, call on R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall, and G. H. Long, Spring Mills, and get a trial bottle of Otto's Cure, the great German Remedy free. We give it away to prove that we have a sure cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Constipation, and all diseases of the throat and Lungs. Large sizes 50c. and 25c.

—Lewins, Bellefonte, can give you an up-to-date equipment of clothing for less money than any other store in the country. Try him and see.

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

The Payment of Pensions is Ordered Stopped.

The depleted condition of the United States Treasury is shown by the receipt of an order stopping the payment of pensions. The local Federal government employees have not received their pay for several months, and the last term of court at Pittsburg would have been compelled to adjourn before the business was completed had it not been for the generosity of the Columbia National Bank, of that city, which advanced the money necessary to pay the witnesses and jurymen.

Captain G. W. Skinner, the local Pension Agent, received the order to suspend the payment on all certificates on hand until next month, when it is expected the deficiency bill will be passed. Captain Skinner had on hand $41,000, which he was using to pay the certificates not yet cashed, but he has been ordered to send this money to the Sub-Treasury in New York, for use in more urgent business.

Captain Skinner says the only pensions that will be affected are the new ones. These will have to wait, as he will send out no more certificates until he gets orders from Washington. The regular quarterly payments will be due in July, and then, it is thought, money will be available.

Fresh Hash.

Rain set in last night and was timely; it is cooler today.

There was a heavy rain in the vicinity of Linden Hall on Tuesday night.

Boob began work this week on the enlargement of the shops for his wheel works.

Gov. Hastings addresses the graduates of State College today.

Will Spain and Uncle Sam have a fight after all yet over Cuba?

Home grown raspberries are selling at three boxes for 25 cents.

Work for day laborers in the county has been slack for several weeks.

Temperature this week was not up to usual summer warmth, but not as low as the three previous weeks.

Quay has been sent for to come to Harrisburg and help lay plans to get the treasury out of the hole his machine got it into.

Pennsylvania is the only bankrupt state in the Union.

The orchestra of our town performs excellent music, each member being an expert.

Them 53 cent dollars is still par and on the go. Where's the gold?

There were signs for showers every day for nearly a week but there were only light showers in spots.

Fall is almost within smelling distance without summer having arrived yet. Does the machine need oiling?

The graduating class at State College this week numbers 35, the largest in its history.

If the proposition carries to take from the counties a large proportion of their revenues to help out the looted state treasury, Centre county taxpayers will conclude there are a dozen screws loose somewhere.

At State College on Wednesday degrees were conferred upon 50 students, of whom fifteen had taken special courses.

The President has signed the treaty for the annexation of Hawaii and sent it to the Senate. Some Senators declare they will oppose its adoption if it takes all summer.

It is announced that Victoria is nearly blind, which news of her affliction casts a cloud on the coming Jubilee over a 60 year's reign.

And now it is proposed to cut down the school appropriation so as to make up part of the deficiency caused by the profligacy of the state legislature. It is high time some people get the wool off their eyes.

Mr. Isaac Horner, proprietor of the Burton House, Burton, W. Va., and one of the most widely known men in the state was cured of rheumatism after three years of suffering. He says: "I have not sufficient command of language to convey any idea of what I suffered, my physician told me that nothing could be done for me and my friends were fully convinced that nothing but death would relieve me of the suffering. In June, 1894, Mr. Evans, then salesman for the Wheeling Drug Co., recommended Chamberlain's Pain Balm. At this time my foot and limb were swollen to more than double their normal size and it seemed to me my leg would burst, but soon after I began using the Pain Balm the swelling began to decrease, the pain to leave, and now I consider that I am entirely cured. For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; Wm. Pdaler, Spring Mills, and R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall.

ALL AROUND.

Local Notes of Interest from All Around the Town.

J. H. Donaldson has been appointed post-master at Walker, this county.

Mrs. Carson is erecting a new house at Potters Mills which she intends to occupy.

The streams, well up during the past two months, are fallen to their ordinary volume.

Persons receiving bills of subscription due, will greatly oblige us by remitting.

On organ grinder, the first of the season, was in town Monday; a sure sign of summer coming.

Some stores in the valley, last week had butter down to 8 cents per pound. Did you ever!—since 1850?

A Mr. Hartswick, who died at Altoona, was buried at Lemont Presbyterian church on Friday afternoon last.

Haymaking and harvest will be a week to ten days later this year than usual, on account of cool weather.

C. H. Breon has moved into Hewit's residence, Mr Hewit not intending to move back to our town before next fall.

George Benner is making improvement on his store room by enlargement and otherwise, to meet increasing trade.

The little thunder shower last Friday night followed by warm sunshine Saturday, brought new life to all vegetation.

The Howard water works with water convenient, a cheap dam and 1¼ miles of main, we are informed, cost $7,500.

The Reporter is pleased to announce that whilst most other towns are on a stand-still Centre Hall keeps on steadily improving.

Miss Helen Bartholmew has again been selected as a teacher for one of the Millheim schools, having rendered satisfaction last winter.

Centre Hall homes, thanks to the refinement of our ladies, can boast of handsome flowers in tastefully arranged flower beds.

The United Evangelical church of this place has organized a Christian Endeavor society of its own which is well conducted and largely attended.

The Tyrone Times says this: People who pay the least taxes in proportion to their wealth are generally the keenest to make debts for others to pay.

The grangers' festival in their park on Saturday evening drew a large crowd, and passed off in an orderly manner; ice-cream, cakes and other refreshments were served.

Nittany mountain, which always presented a beautiful face of green to our town, now has large streaks of dull red to mar its former beauty, the result of one Sunday afternoon's fire, which ran over scores of acres.

J. D. Long has been appointed post master at Spring Mills. He is a veteran of the late war and will make a good post master. Mr. Pealer, the outgoing p. m., was most obliging and rendered the utmost satisfaction.

Protecting the Few Woolgrowers.

Suppose the Dingley duties on wool would give the woolgrowers all the protection claimed and that the price of wool would actually go up the full amount of the duty, which, of course, is absurd. What would be the effect upon the country at large?

Mr. Edward Atkinson, statistician, estimates the annual wool product at $55,000,000 out of a total of $13,200,000,000 produced by all the workers of the country and the persons dependent on the wool industry at 300,000 out of a total population of 73,000,000. The wool duty then means that out of every 240 persons 239 are to be "held up" for the benefit of the other one. This is a sample of what protection does. Of course more than 300,000 persons may sometimes raise a few sheep, but the interests of these others are more those of the consumer than of the sheep raiser, and they would lose more because of increased cost of woolens than they would gain by the increased price of wool.

The protective tariff system is a farce when considered in connection with the farmer or the workingman. Will they ever fully appreciate it?

An Odious Tax.

The tin plate makers wish to boom their business by increasing the duty on imported tin plate, to the injury of the canning industry and other industries that flourish by reason of cheap tin plate. Another blow is struck at business by abolishing the rebate on exported tin cans. Now canned goods exported in cans made of imported tin are allowed a drawback of the duty paid, and thus an export business has been built up in canned fruits, oysters, vegetables, petroleum, etc. Over 4,000,000 tin cans are sent abroad annually, containing oil which competes with that of Russia. When Russia can buy tin plate at $2.70 a box, while we have to pay $3.50 for it, it is evident that our competition will be rendered difficult. Mr. Dingley robs Peter to pay Paul.—Baltimore Sun.

SPRING MILLS.

Interesting Items from the Busy Town Down the Valley.

Last Sunday was childrens' service in the M. E. church; it was well rendered to a crowded house.

The new portico in front of the M. E. parsonage of our village is completed, and is a very decided improvement.

The band serenaded our new postmaster with some of their choice music; he responded with a V and "come again boys."

Last Friday while splitting wood, one of Luther Schreckengast's boys cut his brother's second finger off; Dr. Van Valzah dressed it.

Farmers say the late cool weather has retarded corn, but no doubt the black birds have retarded it equally as much, considerable of it above redemption.

David Renninger and wife, of Jersey Shore, are visiting among their friends at this place. Dave is freight conductor on the Beech Creek railroad, and reports business very quiet.

The citizens of our town will hold a Fourth of July celebration, but as the Fourth comes on Sunday they will hold it on the 3rd. Let every one take an interest in it and make it a grand success.

Samuel Leitzell's family, formerly of this place, but now of Jersey Shore, are here visiting his sister, Mrs. James Hanna, who has been ailing for some time, and also shaking hands with his many friends.

Samuel Krape is building a fence for C. P. Long's yard, which has been filled and leveled, and will present a beautiful appearance. Mr. Long's residence will be the handsomest in town, and good enough for a prince to live in.

Wm. Pealer has his new barn under roof and the wall finished for his new house; as soon as the carpenters, Jas. Leitzell and Dan Kenley have the barn completed they will put up the house. Mr. Pealer will have one of the fineet farms in the valley after he gets his buildings finished; he is one of those men, who, when he does a thing, does it right.

The Citizens band, of Spring Mills, held a festival on Saturday evening last, in the old park south of the village proper, to obtain funds to purchase uniforms. The park was beautifully lighted with numerous lamps and lanterns, nicely arranged tables, comfortable seats, refreshments in profusion and everything inviting. The attendance was very large from dewy eve 'til midnight, and the receipts will swell their bank account to a very considerable sum. The band is one of our popular institutions, and on this occasion enlivened the festival with some very choice music.

The junior base ball club of our village had a kind of contest with the Centre Hall team on Friday last. The juniors complain that they were not treated courteously nor considerately. They desired tossing the ball on the diamond, (previous to call of game) to see "how the land lay" a privilege always accorded a rival team, but were refused. Being late after the seventh inning, the juniors wished to retire unless provision was made for supper; this was firmly opposed, and the furnishing of supper was also refused. Finally the juniors concluded to play the remaining two innings and fast 'til they reached home. The score stood 23 to 29 in favor of Spring Mills. To judge from the number of runs, both clubs were evidently out of humor and played badly.

The postmastership of our village is finally settled, and what was always stated in these communications as a probability has proven a fact. J. D. Long received the appointment as postmaster on Wednesday last. Mr. Long is an old resident, has been an active and stanch Republican, influential in these valleys, is rated high in Bellefonte, where "politicians most do congregate" besides is an old veteran. His appointment could hardly have been otherwise. True, for a time the contest was waged with all the fury of the Killkenny cats, and of course disappointments have followed. But the disappointed applicants being all gentlemen of character, and as the squabble is now over have quietly acquiesced, and Mr. Long having discharged the duties of postmaster very satisfactorily under a previous administration, they, like all of us, are satisfied that he will do so again. Mr. Pealer as our agreeable and courteous postmaster has "won golden opinions from all sorts of people" and retires from office with the best wishes of all our citizens.

—Every young man wishes to look neatly and well dressed, and desires that his clothing shall be of the latest cut and material, and then the price is an important consideration. Lewins, Bellefonte, has a stock that is the very latest. Everything and a big assortment to select from, which gives that stand the enormous rush it is having. Popular prices does the business.

THE NEWS.

F. N. Bliven, of Pipestone, Minn., killed himself after fatally wounding a daughter of Frank Weigel, a German farmer living in Moody county, South Dakota. Bliven asked the girl to elope with him. Upon her refusal he pulled his revolver and began shooting.

The Cincinnati Commercial Tribune's special from Delaware, O., says Rev. Dr. L. D. McCabe, who for over half a century has been connected with the Ohio Wesleyan University, is dying. His sight is gone, and he is reported as sinking.

Capt. George A. Tillett, a well-to-do farmer esiding near Riverdale, Tenn., shot and fatally wounded his son-in-law, John Glenn. The trouble arose over Glenn's bad treatment of his daughter, a girl about 18 years old.

While the canvasmen were at work on the big tent of Ringling Bros'. circus at Wahpeton, N. D., the centre pole was struck by lightning. Charles Walters and Charles Smith were killed and four other employes were shocked.

Judge Penrose has filed an adjudication in a Philadelphia estate dispute in which he takes occasion to decide that the direct inheritance tax is unconstitutional. Judge Hanna rendered a similar decision last week. The law was recently enacted by the State Legislature.

Philip Reilly, president of the John Martin Lumber Company, and vice-president of the St. Paul National Bank, committed suicide by shooting. No reason is known except ill-health. Mr. Reilly was 58 years of age, and came from West Virginia.

Mart Mauer, once a prominent merchant of Erie, Pa., committed suicide by shooting himself in the head. He recently met with business reverses.

Thomas Kilbride, the West Shore lineman who is charged with stealing a cannon from the Government reservation at West Point, was held in $4,000 bail for examination.

Chancellor W. E. Boggs, of the University of Georgia, in a report made to the board of trustees at Athens, recommends the admission of women to the University on an equality with the men. It is not known what action the trustees will take.

The bodies of John Fox and Alfred Watson, the two students of George's School, near Newton, Pa., who were drowned in Neshaminy Creek, were recovered. Fox's home is at Short Creek, O., and Watson came to the school from Yardley, Pa.

An earthquake shock was distinctly felt in Decorah, Ia., and vicinity. No damage is reported.

Patrick Naple, United States Marshal for the district of Oklahoma, has wired his resignation to President McKinley. He announces that he is tired of the place and desires to be relieved. The affairs of the office were recently investigated by special agents from Washington.

It is reported that armed Bulgarian bands have crossed the frontier near Kossana, and a large force of troops have been sent to that point.

A dispatch from Panama says President Barrios has publicly declared himself dictator of Guatemala.

At Casper, Wyo., Kennet H. McRea was placed under arrest on the charge of murdering Robert Gordon last week. McRea is one of the wealthiest flock masters in Wyoming and Gordan was his foreman. They had quarreled while alone in camp 75 miles from town.

At Cairo, Ill., fire destroyed $80,000 worth of property, including the new Baptist Church and annex, the Halliday warehouse and contents; Glynn's Transfer Stables, with 26 head of horses, and several dwellings. The loss was only partly insured.

Dr. O. V. Limerick, who was jointly indicted with Dr. P. W. Prendergast, late Health Officer of Cincinnati, for attempted blackmail of the Fraser Tablet Company, and who was convicted by the jury, was sentenced by Judge Murphy to serve two years in the penitentiary.

James Mannix died at Fishkill Landing, New York, from the effects of a blow of the fist, struck by a brickyard workman. The blow caused concussion of the brain. The identity of the man who committed the assault is not known. Three arrests have been made on suspicion.

At a meeting of the foreign consuls resident in Toronto held on Monday at the United States Consulate, there was expressed a general desire to take part in the jubilee celebration, but, in the absence of any invitation from the celebration committee, it was felt that no action could be taken.

Joseph D. Russell, commercial agent of the Queensland (Australia) Government, passed through St. Louis en route to New York. Mr. Russell says he is here to interest capitalists and practical agriculturists and to secure emigrants.

The schooner Gardner B. Reynolds, laden with ice, from Kennebec, Me., for Philadelphia, was in collision with another schooner, name unknown, off Dan Banker Shoals, in the Delaware Bay. Both vessels were badly damaged.

At Atlanta, Ga., former Major John Tyler Cooper, who was convicted of embezzling funds of the county, while serving as clerk to the Board of Commissioners, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment and $500 fine.

Miss Emma C. Lloyd, the handsome daughter of the proprietress of the Dudley Arms Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., committed suicide by locking herself in a bedroom and turning on the illuminating gas. Deceased was about 20 years old. No cause can be assigned for the suicide.

W. H. House, ex-assistant city attorney, convicted of embezzlement of Pittsburg City funds, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary.

The plans submitted by architects of Colorado Springs, Col., for a new $10,000 hospital for the Union Printers' Home have been accepted, and its construction will be begun immediately.

Michael Fortin, the man who hanged Walter H. Lennox Maxwell, the slayer of Arthur Preller, has been taken to the insane asylum, his mind having gone wrong from constant brooding over what was one of the most notable cases ever tried in St. Louis. Fortin is well known in St. Louis and the county, having filled various positions before the county and city separated.

Mr. G. Creighton Webb, son of Dr. Seward Webb, of New York, and Mr. Erskine Hewitt, son of Mr. Abram S. Hewitt, of New York, have been appointed additional secretaries to the special embassy appointed to represent the United States at Queen Victoria's jubilee ceremonies.

HANGINGS IN THE SOUTH.

James Willis, Colored, and Henry White Meet Death on the Scaffold for Murder.

James Willis, colored, was hanged at Mansfield, La., for the murder of his wife and her father, Aaron Jacobs, about a year ago.

Henry White, aged 20 years, was hanged at Columbus, Ga., for his share in the murder of three policemen and the serious wounding of a fourth on the 14th of last October.

ANDREWS LYNCHED.

Killed by a Mob After His Conviction.

NO ONE RESPONSIBLE.

The Ravisher of Mrs. Kelly Was Taken From the Officer, Beaten, Stabbed and Then Left For Dead—Exhibiting Signs of Life, He Was Strung Up to a Tree and His Death Accomplished for a Certainty.

A despatch from Princess Anne, Md., says: William Andrews, colored, alias "Cuba," was taken from the officers of the law by a mob near the courthouse here and was kicked, beaten, cut with a razor and then hanged to a tree.

A few minutes before this occurred Andrews had pleaded guilty to the charge of assaulting Mrs. Benjamin T. Kelley, near Marion, Somerset county, on the the afternoon of May 5. Judge Henry Page had sentenced him to be hanged and he was being taken to jail when the mob seized him.

Andrews arrived in Princess Anne several hours before his trial, having been brought from the Baltimore jail, where he had been taken for protection until the court met to act on his case.

At the conclusion of the sentence pronounced by Judge Page, which was to the effect that Andrews should be taken to the jail, thence at a time to be appointed by the Governor removed to the place of execution and there hanged by the neck until he was dead, the crowd broke out with cheers and wild applause, which was promptly checked by the court.

Judge's Plea Was Useless.

The judge was notified that a mob had surrounded the courthouse and that fears were entertained that violence would be resorted to when the sheriff should attempt to remove the prisoner to the jail. Leaving the bench he addressed the mob, urging all law-abiding citizens to remain quiet, as the law thus far had been permitted to take its course. He said justice would surely be meted out to Mrs. Kelley's assailant. The judge was asked if the prisoner would again be removed to the Baltimore jail, and having been assured that this would not be done the mob promised to disperse.

This promise proved to be but a subterfuge for as soon as the sheriff and his deputies appeared with the prisoner at the door of the private entrance to the court Andrews, trembling and cowering, was seized by the infuriated people. Amid curses and cries of "Kill him" he was soon reduced to a state of unconsciousness.

The suddenness of the attack came as a surprise to the guards who had charge of the prisoner. They attempted to protect him but were powerless to cope with the maddened throng.

The body remained dangling from the tree until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when Justice H. W. Lankford summoned a jury of inquest, with George W. Brown as foreman. Samuel Pritchet, Samuel W. Kennerley and George Brown were examined by the jury. They testified in substance that they acted as guards for the sheriff; that the prisoner was seized from them by the mob, and that he came to his death at the hands of persons unknown to them. The jury returned a verdict that Andrews died from blows inflicted by persons unknown. The body was taken in charge of by Undertaker Wm. H. Smith and was buried at the almshouse.

The Trial in Court.

The trial before Judge Page, which preceded the lynching, was short and was marked by the pronounced effect which Mrs. Kelley's testimony had upon the crowd in the courtroom. Her story aroused many persons to rage and vengeance.

Sheriff L. Cleveland Nelson arrived with Andrews on the Norfolk express, which reached Princess Anne at 3.29 A. M. The prisoner was taken directly to the jail.

At 9 o'clock in the morning the special session of court summoned for the trial was called. The grand jury was sworn, with Wm. E. Jones, of Mount Vernon district, as foreman. Judge Page delivered the charge to the jury, in the course of which he referred briefly to the reasons for convening the special term and spoke of Andrews' crime.

The jury then went to its room and in twenty minutes afterward the indictment against Andrews for assault upon Mrs. Kelley was returned to the court.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The President nominated Maurice D. O'Connell, of Iowa, to be Solicitor of the Treasury, and William M. Griffith, of Arizona, to be Marshal for the Territory of Arizona.

Cadet appointments at West Point have been issued to Robert F. Roth (alternate), of Ashland, Pa.; William P. Platt, of Wilmington, N. C.; James C. Little (alternate), of Marshville, N. C.

The Minneapolis has sailed from the Piraeus for Gibraltar on her way to the United States.

Application for appointments under the Treasury Department have been filed as follows: James M. Boyd, of New York, as Deputy auditor; S. E. Hoogewerff, as surveyer of customs at Baltimore; Norman B. Foot, as assistant appraiser of New York; C. M. Mensch, as collector of Internal Revenue at Baltimore.

Senator Mallory, of Florida, has been assigned to the following Senate Committees: Fisheries, Patents, Territories, Revision of the Laws, Railroads and Woman Suffrage, and Senator McLaurin, of South Carolina, to the following committees: Claims, Coast Defenses, Immigration, Indian Affairs and International Exposition.

The Senate Committee on Finance has agreed to recommend that an ad valorem duty of 50 per cent. be placed on hop extract and lupulin, adding the provision to Paragraph 247, relating to hops.

ARMOR PLATE SUPPLIED.

Over 12,000 Tons Each Made by Carnegie and Bethlehem Companies.

The Secretary of the Navy sent to the Senate, in response to a resolution of inquiry, a statement concerning the cost and quantity of all the armor plate which has been supplied to the Government by the Carnegie and Bethlehem Companies. The statement shows that the Carnegie Company has supplied 12,127 tons at prices ranging from $515 to $661, and that the Bethlehem Company has supplied 13,302 tons within the same range of prices.

Referring to the clause in the Senate resolution asking for information as to "how much financial assistance the Government has given the companies," the Secretary says that no assistance has been given either of the companies.

CABLE SPARKS.

Dispatches from Naples announce that Mount Vesuvius is in eruption.

It is believed in Madrid that Martinez Campos may soon succeed General Weyler in Cuba.

President Faure, of France, will leave Paris for St. Petersburg July 25th to pay return official visit to the Czar.

Lady Henry Somerset has been re-elected president of the British Women's Temperance Association for the eighth time.

It was officially announced in Athens that an armistice has been signed between the Greek and Turkish military commanders in Thessaly and Epirus.

Sir Oliver Mowart's bill to prohibit the exhibition in Canada of the Corbett-Fitzsimmons prize-fight was practically killed in the Senate at Ottawa.

After a lengthy cabinet council at Madrid at which Premier Canovas made an explanation of his position, the Queen Regent requested him to remain in office.

Baron des Rotours, a protectionist Deputy in the French Assembly, made a motion to raise the duties on American products if the United States fixed prohibitive duties on French products.

It is stated in Paris that the French government is friendly to the American bimetallic mission, but that nothing tangible will be done beyond expressions of sympathy and the assurance that the matter will be seriously studied.

The British Parliamentary committee inquiring into the Transvaal raid adjourned after hearing a statement of the Parliamentary secretary for the colonial office, the Earl of Selborne, to the effect that the colonial office had absolutely no hint of Dr. Jameson's plans.

Lieut.-General Edward Osborne Hewett, C. M. G., governor of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, Eng., is dead. In 1801, at the time of the anticipated war with the United States over the Trent affair, he was sent to Toronto, Canada, as commanding royal engineer of Ontario.

Herr Von Tausch, the former chief of the secret political police, was acquitted at Berlin of perjury, high treason and forgery, but Baron von Luetzow, who was tried with him was convicted and sentenced to two months' imprisonment in addition to a sentence which he is already serving.

CASUALTIES.

Fire at Alexandria, Virginia, destroyed a block of business properties. The loss may reach $450,000.

At Greene, Iowa, the 15-year-old son of L. Schwartz, while attempting to unload a gun, discharged the weapon, killing his two sisters.

J. W. Roberts, wife and two children were killed by an Illinois Central passenger train at Alma, Ill. They were driving in a wagon and were caught at a crossing.

Five tanks, each containing 13,000 gallons of water, fell from the roof to the cellar of a new building in New York. Two men were buried under tons of debris.

Five children were burned to death in the residence of J. H. White, two miles from Keystone, West Virginia. Enemies of the family are believed to have fired the house.

A locomotive on the Norfolk and Western Railroad blew up near Christiansburg, Virginia, killing Joe Waskie, an engineer; Jim Gillespie, a fireman, and Flagman Wm. Byrne.

A keg of powder exploded during a fire in Charles King & Son's warehouse, in Charlottesville, Va. The building collapsed, killing C. F. Christian and seriously injuring three other persons.

While with a picnic party, at Fort Washington, N. Y., Mrs. Helen Wheatley saw her 6-pear-old daughter, Helen, fall from the bank into the water and jumped after her. The mother could not swim and both were drowned.

The body of Augustus F. Schmittman, a wholesale flour merchant of New York city, and 70 years of age, has been found in a field near Rhinecliff, New York. Mr. Schmittman's skull had been crushed in. Whether he was struck by a locomotive or fell from a train is not known.

Angus McLellan, of Pictou, Nova Scotia, a second cabin passenger on board the steamer Allianca, which reached New York from Colon, died of yellow fever at sea. Herbert Gill, a waiter on the Allianca, was also taken ill with yellow fever on May 27. He was transferred to the Swinburne Island Hospital. The other second cabin passengers will be detained on Hoffman Island for five days.

HIS HOME DYNAMITED.

Gov. Andrew J. Smith of Soldiers' Home Has a Narrow Escape.

A diabolical attempt was made upon the life of Gov. Andrew J. Smith, of the National Soldiers's Home, and his wife and daughter, between 4 and 5 A. M. in Leavenworth, Kan., by some dastard who is as yet unknown.

Dynamite was employed in the outrage, and the explosion, which all but demolished the Governor's beautiful residence, aroused the residents of the city, and houses trembled as if undergoing an earthquake shock.

Mrs. Smith had a miraculous escape from death, the base of the explosion being directly beneath her bedchamber. Besides being cut and bruised by broken glass and pieces of flying brickbats and furniture, she was completely prostrated by the frightful shock, and is now in a precarious condition.

Governor Smith and his daughter, Miss Daisy, occupied rooms on the second floor, and were far enough removed from the explosion to escape the serious consequences suffered by Mrs. Smith.

The residence is a scene of wreckage. The brick walls are torn and cracked, one side being almost completely blown out. The windows are shattered, and the debris is scattered over the grounds for a distance of several rods.

The interior is a scene of confusion and destruction, with broken bric-a-brac and furnishings utterly wrecked.

A GIGANTIC ENTERPRISE.

A Company with Thirty Million is Formed in Illinois to Build Railroads.

A despatch from Springfield, Ill., says: Articles of incorporation were filed with the secretary of state by the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company, authorizing the company to build two railroad lines from Chicago west to the Mississippi river; another line from Chicago to East St. Louis; another from Chicago to the Ohio river; and still another from Chicago to the Indiana and Illinois boundary line, through Kankakee.

The company's capital stock is $30,000,000. The incorporators and first board of directors are William Allen Butler, of Yonkers, N. Y.; Charles H. Coster, Tuxedo, N. Y.; Fred. T. Gates, Montclair, N. J.; Edward Adams, Henry Budge, Alfred S. Heidelbach, Colgate Hoyt, New York city; Samuel Rainslie, Kemper K. Knapp, Henry V. Hawley, Edward S. Harson, Frederick E. Paradis, Edward B. Knowlton, Mark Breedin, Jr., and William S. Malletto, all of Chicago.

The fee for filing was $30,000 the largest sum ever received for an incorporation in the United States.

UNDER FALLING WALLS.

Three San Francisco Firemen Killed.

A STARTLING BLAZE.

A Minute's Wait for an Improvised Stretcher Was Fatal to All—Total Destruction of One of the Big Business Houses of the Golden Gate Metropolis.

A despatch from San Francisco, Cal., says:—A fire in the southeastern part of the city at noon Sunday cost three firemen their lives and entailed a property loss of $100,000.

The fire started mysteriously in the four-story brick building owned by Schoth & Westerfield and leased to the Standard Biscuit Company. Work in the factory ceased for the week at 5.30 P. M., and, so far as known, the only occupants of the building were John Erwin, the bookkeeper, and W. Cook, the cashier, who were at work in the office.

Cook departed at 11, and Erwin was still occupied with his books at noon when a fireman rushed in and conveyed the information that the building was ablaze in the upper stories. Erwin had been unconscious of the fire, which had been observed but a few minutes earlier by several passersby, who were startled by a sudden burst of flames in the fourth story. After the first alarm the fire chief turned in a second and general alarm. A stiff breeze fanned the fire within the brick walls, causing it to spread with extraordinary rapidity, and it was soon apparent that the interior of the structure would be destroyed.

Adjacent to the brick factory was a row of old wooden buildings, including a branch of the Salvation barracks and the Southern Police Station. These seemed doomed. Fortunately the police station contained only three prisoners, but the terrified yells and appeals of the trio to be liberated caused intense excitement among the gathering crowds. They were transferred as quickly as possible to the Central Station.

Meanwhile floor after floor of the cracker factory fell in, rendering the walls unsafe. Then the east wall of the factory toppled over and a sheet of flame spread over the area adjoining. With the crash of the east wall occurred the tragedy of the conflagration. A score of firemen were in an adjoining paint shop, endeavoring from that spot to check the spread of the flames.

A falling timber struck Fireman Mahoney on the leg, breaking it. He refused to allow his comrades to carry him away in their arms, insisting that he must be borne off on a shutter. All but two of the band of firemen ran to procure a shutter, and just as they left their injured comrade the wall fell, burying beneath a mass of brick and mortar Mahoney and his faithful friends.

By dint of much dangerous labor the bodies were recovered. The loss to the brick building is estimated at $40,000, with $60,000 loss on the contents, consisting of machinery and stock. The damage to the Salvation Army barracks was $1,000 and the police station nominal. The biscuit factory was operated by a corporation organized a year ago and was transacting a large and prosperous business.

FLEEING FROM INDIANS.

Montana Settlers are Arriving Daily at Miles City With Their Families.

A special to the Rocky Mountain News from Miles City, Mont., says: "The rumors that settlers were returning with their families to their homes is not true. About fifty families, refugees from Indians, are still in Denver and others are coming daily. As many as seven or eight families are huddled together in one cottage, with no thought of returning to their homes while the Indians are off the reservation.

"A teacher who had been on Otter Creek, near the reservation arrived Monday evening, having ridden sixty miles on a bicycle in one day. She reports seeing several small bands of Indians prowling around the hills on foot.

"Over 200 Indians are off the reservation, scattered in small bands, roaming the country, committing depredations and devouring everything in their line of march. There are said to be 1,300 Indians on the reservation.

"The dance houses given to the Indians some time ago by Captain Stouch and others will be torn down and the large drum will be taken from them. 'All 'bad medicine' hereafter will have to be made in the open air. Sheriff Gibb and Stock Inspector Smith leave for the scene of the trouble with warrants for the arrest of White Bull, Yellow Hare and Sam Crow."

MONTHLY CROP REPORT.

Effect of the Cold Weather—In the Cotton Belt.

Statistician Robinson of the Agricultural Department, issued the following monthly crop report, the new statistician, Mr. Hyde, of Nebraska, not yet having taken charge of the work:

The consolidated returns of the reports to the statistical division of the Department of Agriculture for the month of June show the state percentages of acreage, as compared with last year, to be as follows: Virginia, 106; North Carolina, 106; South Carolina, 103; Georgia, 102; Florida, 95; Alabama, 102; Mississippi, 98; Louisiana, 100; Texas, 106; Arkansas, 105; Tennessee, 106; Missouri, 107; Indian Territory, 134; Oklahoma, 150. General average 103.5, making a total acreage of 24,031,394, as compared with 23,271,704 acres last year. The average condition of the crop was: Virginia, 87; North Carolina, 84; South Carolina, 87; Georgia, 84; Florida, 90; Alabama, 81; Mississippi, 76; Louisiana, 84; Texas, 87; Arkansas, 83; Tennessee, 77; Missouri, 90; Indian Territory, 85; Oklahoma, 72.

General average 83.5, against 97.2 the June condition of last year. The crop throughout the cotton belt is from one to three weeks late. The weather during the past month has been cold and damp and unfavorable to the growth of the plant. The stands are irregular and poor in many localities, and the damage by insects has required much replanting. As a general thing, the crop has been well worked and is free from grass. A large number of counties in Texas report the plant in good condition and promising a fair yield. The increase in the use of fertilizers is greater than ever in Alabama and the Atlantic States. Twenty-six counties in Georgia report a decrease of 34 per cent. in the area planted in Sea Island cotton; twenty-four counties in Florida a decrease of 17 per cent., while the South Carolina reports show an increase of 5 per cent. in Sea Island acreage.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Lee Baker, 32 years old, of Elizabeth City, North Carolina, was killed at Ridley Creek Bridge, on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad.

Baker attempted to shut the door of a freight car when the bridge struck his head and he was knocked into the creek.

Lynn, the son of J. A. Antes, of Lawrence Township, aged 10, was seriously hurt by a cow he was tying.

John LaConte, of Frenchville, was killed by a falling tree, while working on a timber job on the Clarion River. He leaves a wife and four children.

John Bangert, 12 years old, of Conshohocken, has been severely, perhaps fatally, bitten by a dog. Every effort is being made to prevent hydrophobia or death. The brute was shot.

The post office at Dry Run, was robbed of $25 in cash, $100 in stamps and the post office money order book.

An entrance was effected through a rear window, the burglars first having stolen tools from a blacksmith shop. The safe was blown open by dynamite. The explosion was heard by nearby residents, but no alarm given. There is no clue to the burglars.

The Vanderbilt post office was robbed. Letters were opened and left scattered over the floor, but it is believed there was no money in any of them. One letter contained a check for a large amount, but it was not taken. The money drawer was broken and its contents, some change and a gold watch and other jewelry belonging to Postmaster Moore taken.

Charles A. Dively, of Steelton, has brought suit against Charles Kuhn, for $5000 damages. Kuhn sells milk and Dively sent his son to him to make a purchase. In trying to get away from Kuhn's dog the boy climbed over a garden wall and fell and broke his leg in two places. In the statement filed the keeping of the dog is classed as "wanton, careless and negligent."

Through the energy of S. M. Meredith a number of Berks County streams will be stocked with crappies which will be sent by the National Fish Commission. This is an unusual fish hereabouts. It resembles a sunfish in shape and when full grown measures about 12 inches and weighs a pound.

At the next meeting of the Board of Pardons, J. Hay Brown, of Lancaster, will make application for a pardon for Bertie McConnell, the young woman who over a year ago shot her lover, Henry D. Thompson, at Lancaster, and then tried to kill herself.

The woman was sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the Lancaster county jail, and it is said the confinement is breaking down her health.

Thompson, who resided with his wife and family at 550 Race street, is also serving a term of imprisonment in the same jail for the part he took in the affair, but no pardon will be asked for him.

Frederick Shafer, a demented inmate of Marshalsea, committed suicide by hanging himself in the drying room by his suspenders.

When his effects were examined closely it was found that the supposed pauper had $435 deposited in a Chicago bank. Letters found also told that his wife and child were in Germany and had refused to join him here.

A herd of cattle belonging to Owen Heller, a farmer residing near Newton, was poisoned.

It is believed that Paris green was scattered in the field in which the cattle grazed. When they were driven to the barn everything appeared to be all right, but when several of the cows were being milked they acted queerly.

A veterinary surgeon was summoned, but before he arrived two of the cows had died, and another died soon after. Several more of the herd are likely to die.

A DUEL WITH AXES.

Two Arkansas Men Receive Their Death Wounds in a Struggle in the Woods.

In the woods four miles from Cabot, a small town in Pulaski county, Ark., C. G. Barentine and Job Brown fought to a finish with axes. The fight lasted until both men had received their death wounds.

The contestants had a difficulty over a financial settlement. Barrentine went to the woods where Brown was at work and an altercation ensued. He struck Brown with a maul, then seized an axe and began chopping his antagonist, cutting Brown's legs and body in a fearful manner.

Brown wrenched the weapon from Barrentine and literally disemboweled his assailant. In this terrible condition Barrentine walked a quarter of a mile to his home where he died in agony.

He related the story of the battle and when an investigation was made Brown was found where he had been struck down. Brown cannot recoaer.

ROASTED OVER A SLOW FIRE.

Twenty-Five Monks Tortured to Death by the Rebels in the Philippines.

Further interviews with officers of the steamer Hupeh, now at Vancouver, B. C., elicit the fact that 25 Catholic monks were roasted by the rebels in the Philippine Islands, and not by Spanish troops, as previously reported.

The information was furnished by a prominent resident of Ilo-Ilo, in the group of islands, and was corroborated by the Spanish troops. It is stated the rebels, in a spirit of revenge, perpetrated acts of cruelty on the hapless monks who came in their clutches.

The customary mode of roasting sucking pigs in the island is by thrusting a bamboo through the pig and then fastening it to an iron and roasting it over a slow fire. This was done to the monks, the bamboo being thrust through them while they were alive.

Previous to the voyage to this port the Hupeh made a trip from Hong Kong to Ilo-Ilo and it was just previous to this voyage that the acts reported occurred near Manila.

WIND BLEW THE BABY AWAY.

Mother Leaped Into the Canal After Her and Narrowly Escaped Drowning.

Mrs. Saxon G. Palmeter, of Lyons, N. Y., called upon Mrs. N. D. Hatch, and left her eighteen-months-old daughter Marguerite in a perambulator on the street. A gust of wind started the perambulator down a gentle decline to the Erie Canal. The child was thrown out into the canal. Its clothing spread out on the water, and the child floated. Some children alarmed Mrs. Palmeter, who rushed down and jumped into the canal. Her splashing in the water carried the child to the middle of the canal. Mrs. Palmeter struggled frantically to reach her baby, but would have drowned, had not two schoolboys jumped in after her. She was going down the second time when she was pulled out of the canal. Little Marguerite was rescued, after considerable effort. She seems none the worse for her trip on the canal. Mrs. Palmeter is suffering from nervous prostration.

COLLISION ON A CURVE.

Five Men Killed on the Omaha Railroad and the Bodies of Four of them Burned.

Five men were instantly killed and four were severely injured by a collision on the Omaha Railroad, near Hudson Junction Wis. The two trains were running at high speed and met on a sharp curve.

A way freight, westbound, was running at 18 miles an hour, and, upon turning the curve on a down grade, came upon a work train backing east at 35 miles an hour. In the rear of the work train was a boarding car in which were four men. They were instantly killed. The car took fire and their bodies were burned in the wreck. Herman Reby, fireman on the work train, was also instantly killed.

EXTRAORDINARY HAILSTONES.

Pieces of Ice as Large as Teacups Are Said to Have Fallen in New York State.

A fierce electric storm which visited Rome, N. Y., proves to have wrought large destruction of property.

Hailstones as large as teacups and hen eggs fell, pelting and injuring crops and breaking panes of glass in buildings. Numerous persons who were caught out in the storm had narrow escapes.

A number of persons were severely injured by the falling pieces of ice. Delos A. White, deputy surrogate of Oneida county, who was driving home with one horse, had the left side of his face battered and cut by hailstones.

A PECULIAR ACCIDENT.

Rail on a Flat Car Pierces a Passenger Coach—A Woman and Two Men Hurt.

Three men and one woman were more or less seriously hurt at Twenty-seventh street, near the Park Row Station, Chicago, when a rail, which was being loaded on a flat car, was struck by an express train on the Illinois Central Railroad. The rail stove through the front of one of the passenger coaches and struck a woman passenger. The injured are: Mrs. C. L. Olmsted, of Chicago; Thomas Murphy, foreman section; Louis Guzza and an Italian laborer. All are expected to recover.

FIVE HUNDRED DROWNED.

Terrible Loss of Chinese Fishermen in a Gale.

About 500 fishermen were drowned in a gale, May 6, off the Chusan Archipelago, on the coast of China, according to advices from the East.

The storm was one of those sudden ones for which the coast of China is noted and the fishermen had no chance to seek shelter. Their light boats were smashed and they were left to fight a hopeless battle with the merciless waves. Several large junks were lost in which scores perished.

A stone wall almost a mile in length with an average height of 18 feet, has been built along Second Ave., in Pittsburg, by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company. This is part of the half million dollar improvement that the Company is making at that point.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

GRAIN ETC.			
FLOUR—Balto. Best Pat.		@	5 10
High Grade Extra			4 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	77		77¼
CORN—No. 2 White	30		31
Oats—Southern & Penn	25		25½
RYE—No. 2	38¼		38¾
HAY—Choice Timothy	13 50		14 00
Good to Prime	12 00		13 00
STRAW—Rye in car lds	10 00		13 00
Wheat Blocks	7 50		8 00
Oat Blocks	8 00		8 50
CANNED GOODS.			
TOMATOES—Stnd. No. 3		@	65
No. 2			55
PEAS—Standards	85		1 25
Seconds			75
CORN—Dry Pack			65
Moist			55
HIDES.			
CITY STEERS	7	@	7½
City Cows	6½		7
Southern No. 2	6		7
POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.			
POTATOES—Burbanks	35	@	38
ONIONS	30		35
PROVISIONS.			
HOGS PRODUCTS—shls.	6¾	@	7
Clear ribsides	5¾		6
Hams	10½		11
Mess Pork, per bar			10 50
LARD—Crude			3
Best refined			5
BUTTER.			
BUTTER—Fine Crmy	16	@	17
Under Fine	14		15
Creamery Rolls	16		17
CHEESE.			
CHEESE—N. Y. Fancy	9¼	@	9½
N. Y. Flats	9¾		9¾
Skim Cheese	3½		8
EGGS.			
EGGS—State	10	@	10½
North Carolina	8½		9
LIVE POULTRY.			
CHICKENS—Hens	15	@	16
Ducks, per lb	10		12
TOBACCO.			
TOBACCO—Md. Infer's	1 50	@	2 50
Sound common	3 00		4 00
Middling	6 00		7 00
Fancy	10 00		12 00
LIVE STOCK.			
BEEF—Best Beeves	4 20	@	4 50
SHEEP	2 50		3 50
Hogs	3 50		3 75
FURS AND SKINS.			
MUSKRAT	10	@	11
Raccoon	40		45
Red Fox	—		1 00
Skunk Black	—		80
Opossum	22		23
Mink	—		80
Otter	—		1 00

NEW YORK

FLOUR—Southern	3 60	@	4 20
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	75½		75½
RYE—Western	38		39
CORN—No. 2	29		30
OATS—No. 3	24½		25½
BUTTER—State	10		14½
EGGS—State	11		11½
CHEESE—State	8		8¾

PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR—Southern	3 60	@	4 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	79¼		79¼
CORN—No. 3	28¾		28¾
OATS—No. 2	25		25¾
BUTTER—State	16		17
EGGS—Penna ft	10		11

OUR HOMEMAKER.

In the old, wide-open doorway,
With the elm boughs overhead,
The house all garnished behind her,
And the plentiful table spread,

She has stood to welcome our coming,
Watching our upward climb,
In the sweet June weather that brought us,
Oh! many and many a time.

Again is her doorway opened,
And the house is garnished and sweet,
But she silently waits for our coming,
And we enter with silent feet.

The smile on her face is quiet,
And a lily is on her breast;
Her hands are folded together,
And the word on her lips is "rest."

But we cannot think of her idle;
She must be a homemaker still;
God giveth that work to the angels
Who fittest the task fulfill.

And somewhere yet in the hilltops
Of the country that hath no pain,
She will watch in her beautiful doorway
To bid us a welcome again.

—Adeline D. T. Whitney, in the Housewife.

A WOMAN IN THE SADDLE.

"Oh, yes, there was good sport and plenty of it in Australia in the early sixties, and hard lines for impecunious younger sons like myself, shipped off with neither trade, craft nor commercial knowledge. I think I was born with a deep-rooted aversion to anything that resembled work. I had health and strength and a light heart, and I rubbed along for years, but never did myself any good, until one day I took a girl to a wooden church and married her. She is my wife today, thank God. On that auspicious morning I touched the very mint itself. I was poorer than a pauper, for I had nothing, neither had she or her father—though he put on all the side of a millionaire dowering his daughter and son-in-law with a fortune

"'Jim Layman,' he said, 'you've married untold wealth to-day; you've got my Carrie away from me, the smartest girl of my bunch. She's worth her weight in gold ingots; she'll pull you through; she'll make a man of you, she will.'

"He was right. Carrie's father was right. She wasn't 20, but she had the head for business of a Chancellor of the Exchequer, and a perseverance and self-confidence that were just amazing. In less than no time we had a place that developed into a general store, a good trade and money in hand. I could lean again the door-post, smoke a cigar and feel big, while Carrie bossed the lot. We were up Doctor's Creek. I left the digging severely alone, preferring to rely on Carrie, who sold yellow soap and shirts at a startling profit. There never was such an ambitious girl as Carrie. She was Australian born; and it made me laugh to hear the way she talked about the visit we were to pay to Europe, and what a dash we would cut in London when we had secured our pile.

"One day a roguish sort of old fellow turned up at our saloon asking for accommodation. He had with him a thoroughbred chestnut horse, hooded and muzzled, and a ragged black boy as groom and jockey. The horse was as fine a type of the highest class racer as ever stepped on Newmarket Heath, and how old Charlie Gover got hold of him is a mystery to this day. Nightjar—that was his name—was the most savage brute I ever saw or heard of. He would strike with his forelegs, like a puglist and he could manipulate his heels with such precision that he was credited with the feat of kicking the eye of a gnat. He would rush at any stranger openmouthed, like a wild beast; he was a dangerous man eater, and Gover owned to his having killed at least two men. You can imagine no one cared to go near him, let alone attempt to mount him. With the lad only he was as quiet as a sheep and as playful as a kitten. He would snuffled in the boy's woolly hair, rub his nose up and down his back, and purr like a cat. Martin Thomas was Nightjar's one absolute and only master, and a clever, painstaking rider at eight stone.

"Gover's idea in visiting Doctor's Creek was to utilize our spacious turf flats as a training ground, with a view to capturing the Tookooboola Cup—two miles, value £2,000, the greatest racing event in our district.

"Nightjar was in at 8 stone 9 pounds, and he became the idol of Doctor's Creek. We had some bits of blood among us that had the gift of going, and they were jumped in one after the other, to persuade the mighty Nightjar to gallop his best over our two miles. With Martin Thomas in the saddle he was docile and always did his best, but would allow no other man or woman to touch him at the peril of their lives. Carrie, of course, managed everything. The boys got up a huge sweep, first prize £1,000, and it did not surprise me in the least that Carrie drew Nightjar.

"As the eventful day approached, the perturbation became painful in its intensity, and the dwellers on Doctor's Creek decided to suspend their operations entirely over the race week. It was a four days' journey to Tookooboola. Every hale and hearty man turned out.

"Our own personal venture was a desperate one. We stood to win £1,000 in betting, and another £1,000 on the sweep. I had £120 in my pocket, representing all our ready—behind us was the store and its stock, balanced against liabilities to the merchants.

"What guileless children of the desert we were! No sooner had our party arrived at the scene of action, than some of our 'boys' began bluffing about the bars, boasting that Doctor's Creek had the winner up its sleeve. There were many astute racing men about, interested in one or other of the twenty-eight probable starters. They must have carefully ascertained that Nightjar was a one-boy horse, and that by extinguishing Martin Thomas they also extinguished any danger threatened by his mount.

"It was only two hours before the race that Martin Thomas developed alarming symptoms of colic or lead poisoning. To our agonized inquiries of the indispensable jockey, we learned that he had been prevailed upon to take 'only one little glass of champagne with some swell gents up the town.'

"The boy grew rapidly worse, and was laid on a bed in a state of helpless collapse. Gover and ourselves occupied one shanty, with Nightjar in a shed at the rear.

"You can imagine our consternation as we three looked at each other and realized the situation. Old Gover broke down, and shed pitiable tears of rage and despair. At my feeble suggestion of fetching a doctor, Carrie flew to the door and bolted it. 'Does any one know,' she panted, 'that Martin Thomas is poisoned—is nobbled?'

"Martin Thomas, in the throes of violent retching, assured 'missus he never said nothing to nobody 'bout feeling sick.'

"'Then be hanged to fetching a doctor! This stupid boy won't die. Serve him right if he does! Just like you careless men letting him out of your sight! Now, I'll just show you what a woman can do—you, Charlie Gover, you snivelling old fool, scrape some soot out of that chimney—catch hold of these scissors, Jim, and cut off my hair, leaving it only an inch long over all.'

When I hesitated to shear off the beautiful black hair, she quickly ordered me do what I was told, or she would do it herself. Gover, after gathering the soot, was instructed to heat two iron skewers. One by one her lovely dark tresses yielded to the scissors, and the fall of each to the floor was a stab to my very heart. A few turns of the hot skewers in her clever fingers twisted the short ends of hair into scrubby little curls.

"Now, you men, strip Martin Thomas of all his clothes, put the things in that corner and clear out while I undress.'

"She plastered her bonny face and neck and arms with a decoction of soot and grease. With infinite courage she even got into Martin Thomas's shirt. The cap and jacket, boots and breeches fitted to a nicety, and when she strutted about with them all on, slapping her boot with her whip, the wonderful impersonation of the African jockey made us gasp with astonishment.

"'I've ridden horses cross-legged many a time,' she said. 'I can scale the weight, and I am going to give the boys a run for their money, that's what I am going to do.'

"'Talk him, Missy Layman, talk de horse all de time,' was Martin Thomas's faint adjuration, as we locked him in to take his chance of recovery until our return.

"'You keep out of sight, don't let him see you,' hissed Carrie as we approached the stable,

"He whinnied a welcome as she opened the door, bridle in hand, and as he lowered his corky head to snuffle at her, she slipped it on him, all the while chattering in splendid imitation of the boy's guttural tones. He appeared slightly perplexed and inclined to resent advances, but in a second his hood and muzzle were on, and she led him out, snorting suspiciously, and stamping his wicked feet.

Gover soon adjusted the saddle.

"'Throw me up, Jim, and don't stand staring like a booby.'

"'My dear life,' I said, 'don't risk your pretty self for winning a stake. What do I care if our money is lost? And, for heaven's sake, if you will have your own way, keep those spurs off him.'

"Well, to our surprise, Nightjar perambulated the paddock quietly enough. She sat him saucily while he was walking, showing her white teeth, slanging the other jockeys, and grinning for all the world like Martin Thomas. Nightjar's splendid appearance made him many friends, and he even touched 10 to 1.

"In the preliminary canter the trouble began. Gover slipped the hood and muzzle at the paddock gate, and away went Nightjar in front of the grand stand, bounding and bucking, and kicking flashes. The missus's horsemanship was not promising. There was a grand panorama of the open country between the saddle and the rider, and her arms were mostly round Nightjar's neck. Never was there such a humiliating spectacle. Shrieks of laughter and biting sarcasm filled the air.

"'Call that drunken Kaffir a jockey!'

"'Get inside, Snowball, you'll be safer.

"'Let go of his neck, you'll choke him!' and so on and so on.

"'Here! Any price Nightjar—who wants to back Nightjar?' yelled the delighted bookmakers.

"In this storm of ridicule, I tasted the bitterness of every heartrending emotion. Suddenly, however, Nightjar took it into his head to cease hostilities, and canter away to join his horses at the post, his jockey riding very loose, and still the butt of the merry multitude.

"We had a good view of the start. They went away at the first time of asking, all but one, Nightjar, who remained on his hind legs, the missus hanging on to him with outstretched arms, as if she were climbing a 'thick tree.

"More ridicule, more laceration of my tortured feelings.

"A bookmaker from Melbourne yelled out, 'A hundred to 1 against Nightjar!'

"Three times the horse reared, then plunged forward after the field, Carrie well on his neck as if whispering to him, but pulling himself together he began to stride and extend himself as he would do when sweeping over the flats at home. 'My word,' I thought; "if he can keep that pace he'll trouble the winner yet.'

"'A hundred to 1 on Nightjar!" still roared the bookmaker.

"It sounded like a mocking challenge to my girl's invincible pluck. It maddened me. In a moment of reckless passion I hauled out £100 of our slender boodle, and shouted him louder:

"'Here, I'll take you to 100!'

"'Right, sir—thank you, sir; £10,000 to £100 Nightjar; and the number of the ticket is 4,457. Any one else want to back Nightjar? 100 to 1 Nightjar—100 to 1 bar 27."

"Round they thundered for the first time. The sun blazed with furnace heat, the hoofs rattled on the hard ground, the dust flew, Reddesdale, the favorite, making the running, and leading the field at a fearful cracker. Nightjar had caught the whipper-in and passed him; then he began to steal through the field, his splendid action telling its tale. One by one they dropped away from the game chestnut, who was moving like a machine, and increasing his speed at every stride. And then, before you could hardly realize what was happening, there were only two in it, and the astonished crowd reeled and swayed in a delirium of excitement.

"The voices of the bookies were silenced, and the rider of Reddesdale was hard at work slashing and spurring, for Nightjar was at his girths, shooting his head through his bridle and spurting with every spiteful nerve in him. Like one mighty shout the voices went up, 'The favorite's beat—the favorite's beat—Nightjar wins!—Nightjar wins!'

"I was hanging on the rails as they flew past the judge, and above all the rattle and racket I heard her clear voice conjuring him in the notes of the negro, 'Nightjar, now then, lay into it! Nightjar, bully boy, for God's sake faster yet. For Jim's sake squeeze home, Nightjar! Now—now—now! Won—won, by gum!

"Yes, she pulled it off right on the post by a short head, and passed the scales all right.

"We got her safely back to the shanty, where for a long time I held her in my arms and kissed all the black off her face. It was a grand day for us—a real jump into a gold mine. Oh, yes, Martin Thomas soon got well, and no one has ever suspected he had a substitute at the great race for the Tookooboola Cup."—London Truth.

Some Popular Songs.

A musical paper prints an article tracing the origin and history of popular songs. Here is a bit from the article.

"'Marching Through Georgia' was written in Chicago in 1865, by Henry C. Work, a printer, who often composed the words of a song at the case as he set up the type, and then, if he had access to the music type, would also compose and set up the music. 'Marching Through Georgia' was composed in this way, without ever being written out in manuscript. Henry Work also wrote 'Father, Dear Father, Come Home,' and 'My Grandfather's Clock.'

"'Old Folks at Home' was written by Stephen C. Foster, but E. P. Christy, the minstrel, paid for having his name put forth as author and composer on the first edition. Foster wrote also 'My Old Kentucky Home,' and the words and music of nearly three hundred other songs, many of them composed on pieces of brown wrapping-paper in the back room of a little grocery store in New York.

"Dr. Thomas Dunn English wrote 'Ben Bolt' in 1842, at the request of N. P. Willis, who wanted a sea song for the New York Mirror.

"'Home, Sweet Home' was also the work of an American, in spite of a prevailing idea among Englishmen to the contrary. The author was John Howard Payne, an American exile in Europe; and the song was written for Charles Kemble, then manager of Covent Garden Theatre in London. It was an instant success, and brought the author fame, but little money.

"Listen to the Mocking-Bird' was written by Septimus Winner for Dick Milburn, a colored man who used to wander about Philadelphia whistling like a mocking bird. The song paid its publishers over $100,000."

How Ducks Fly.

Two astronomers were observing clouds in the observatory out in the State of Washington. A flock of ducks came in sight. The astronomers decided that they would measure the flight of the ducks, and find out how many miles they could fly an hour, and how high up they were. They adjusted their instruments and took the measurements. The ducks were 958 feet in the air, and flying at the rate of 48.8 miles an hour—almost as fast as an express train. You see that a duck who uses his wings can fly very fast. It is very doubtful whether the ducks in your poultry yard could keep up in the air to fly one mile, because they do not use their wings often. If they are frightened, they run at first, as if they had no wings. If they are chased, they run first, then they fly, but low to the ground and but for a short distance. The ducks who flew so high and so fast were wild ducks, and they live on the wing—that is, flying more hours in the day than they were quiet. They learned to keep out of the reach of the huntsmen.—Outlook.

OUR MANY INVENTIONS.

OVER HALF A MILLION PATENTS ALREADY ISSUED.

The United States Have Geniuses to Spare—How the Different Industries Rank in the Way of Devices—Vehicles Take the Lead.

An interesting story of the remarkable industrial progress made by the people of the United States may be found in the annual report of Mr. John Seymour, Commissioner of Patents, which has just been issued from the Government printing office. Repellant as the long tabular statements of such a work must be to the ordinary reader, the facts and figures which tell the whole story in brief of the improvements made by the inventive genius of the world are therein contained. Of the more important of these facts Mr. Seymour has made a summary which is in a way a history of inventions for 25 years, although written chiefly as a guide to save ambitious but uninformed inventors the labor of reinventing devices already in use.

Probably one of the first facts in connection with this history to strike the casual reader is the growth of the business of the office. It will be noted, for instance, that the number of patents issued in 1865, just after the Civil War, was 6,616, while the number issued in 1895 was 22,057. A more interesting fact than this, however, is revealed by a little closer examination of the table. The number issued in 1885 was 24,233. The number issued the next year was 22,508, the next, 21,477, and the next, 20,508. That some sort of an incubus rested on the energies of the inventors of the country during these four years seems to be fairly well indicated by these figures, and the inference that this was so grows stronger when it is seen by the table that the number issued in 1888 instantly sprang to 24,158. Looking still further into this matter, it appears that the number dropped to 23,769 in 1893 and to 20,867 in 1894.

A curious study is afforded in the table which shows the classes of inventions, with the total number of patents issued in each class during the existence of the bureau. Simple as are the ordinary carriages and wagons in the details of their construction, more patents have been issued for devices connected with them than in any other class of the bureau. The whole number issued in this class was 20,821. The second class in point of numbers includes stoves and ranges, and in this class no less than 18,972 patents have been issued. These numbers seem all the more remarkable when it is observed that under the class entitled mills, the number of patents was but 10,048, although both flour making and lumber cutting mills with their great variety of machines are included in the class. Even the widespread uses of electricity—including conductors, trolley lines, motors, generators, lighting and signaling devices, telegraphy and telephony, medical and chemical—had produced but 18,700 patents, or 272 less than the stove and ranges class.

However, while the separate class of carriages and wagons leads in the number of patents, the combined classes into which the railway appliances patents are divided are found to outnumber those issued for the ancient style of transportation, the total number being 25,826.

The kindred class of velocipedes, which includes bicycles, has 2,621 patents to its credit, while the elevators class has issued 1,726. Other interesting contrasts may be found. Thus harnesses, which seem to be simple combinations of leather straps, have been the subject of 7,637 patents, while clocks and watches have yielded but 3,746. Plows, simple as they seem, have been patened 10,342 times, while firearms, including ordnance, with all the machinery needed for locks, breeches, training, supporting, and what not, have produced but 5,466 patents. One might think that the number of patents depended in a way on the extent to which the class was used throughout the nation. The number of patents issued for plows, for harness, for wagons, seem to show this to be so. The 12,177 patents issued for clasps, buckles and buttons seem to confirm this theory. But, while nothing is more common than cutlery and jewelry of some kind is well nigh universally worn the number of cutlery patents has reached only 2,184, and in jewelry the number is but 1,118. Even the locks and latches that are used in every house have been the subject of only 6,102 patents.

Last of all in a consideration of patents is an indication of the progress of a people. It appears that the whole number of patents that had been issued throughout foreign countries up to the date of the report was 981,961, while the number issued in the United States alone was 562,458. As to the inventive faculty among the States it appears that Connecticut takes the lead. One patent was issued in 1895 for every 927 inhabitants. Next in order was the District of Columbia with one to every 1,047; Massachusetts was third with one to every 1,528; Rhode Island got one to every 1,528, New Jersey one to every 1,619, New York one to every 1,694, Montana one to every 1,915, Colorado one to every 1,917. At the end of the list appears South Carolina with one patent to every 28,076 people and Mississippi with one to every 43,854 persons.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Pangman's Tree.

Peter Pangman is set down in Canadian annals as being the first white man to reach the Rocky mountains, and also the first white man to ever see them from the east. While in the employ of fur traders he ascended the Saskatchewan, above its junction with the Clearwater, and, looking to the westward, he saw the white mass of the Rocky mountains, to which he afterwards penetrated, but he marked this spot of his first vision by carving his name on a pine, which from that day became known as "Pangman's Tree."

The great north country was far enough off in 1790. Peter Pangman had no special cause for believing that any second person would pass the same way. It was more reasonable to suppose that time, or fire, or wind would detroy this one pine among a million other pines, and yet, 107 years after he had made his rude inscription, "Pangman's Tree," is spoken of and written about. Several years after the Noathwest Fur Company established a post on the Saskatchewan in the vicinity, which came to be called "Rocky Mountain House." But the post was described by its proximity to the tree, and not vice versa. All the travelers and trappers and traders of the early day speak of this place as "three miles below Pangman's Tree." The Rocky mountain house took its name because it was so near this Rocky mountain tree. The tree was a landmark before the trading post, and continued to be after the post had ceased. A transcontinental railroad passes not far away now, but it has not obliterated the memory of the post, nor blotted from the minds of men the living and leafy monument.

A CHINESE EXECUTION.

A Multi-Murderer Sliced Into Many Pieces.

K'Ang, the Fra Diavolo of China, whose deeds of blood have kept town and hamlet in a constant state of terror for years, has at last paid the penalty of his crimes. It appears that, emboldened by his long immunity from capture, K'Ang visited and laid siege to the heart of the daughter of a high manchu official of the imperial court, whom he succeeded in inducing to elope with him early in January. There was great commotion following the flight of the pair, and influence was brought to bear which proved sufficient to spur the Peking police to extraordinary efforts, resulting in the capture of the fugitive at New Chaunk later in the month.

K'Ang was taken to Peking, where he was tried twice before a special tribunal, and, although cruel tortures, such as kneeling on heated iron chains, being pricked with red hot needles, etc., had been administerd to make him confess to the formidable list of some twenty-nine robberies, with murder in each case, of which he had been accused, he would divulge nothing. Finding they could not elicit anything from K'Ang by torturing him the judges, by a clever appeal to his vanity, trapped him into signing his own death warrant. He was thereupon condemned to death by the slicing process or thingohi.

On the day he was led out to die K'Ang sang songs all the way to the execution ground, and kept it up even when the executioner's knife had cut into him several times. A stab with a dagger in the region of the heart silenced the desperado's voice, and the rest of the slicing and the final severance of the head from the body were then done in silence, although some ten thousand people surrounded the spot.

Flogging an Elephant.

Captain Martin, of the British army, stationed at Campbellpore, India, vouches for this story. Elephant Abdul (No. 15) was on trial for killing his keeper, Syce Ramboucles, by picking him up by the legs and crushing his skull against a tree.

The president of the court-martial was Major Cameron, of the Thirty-fourth Madras Native Infantry. He read the charge and then witnesses proved that Abdul was guilty as charged. The president then sentenced the culprit to fifty lashes and to two years' imprisonment.

Two elephants led Abdul to an open space and in the presence of the whole battery the punishment began. The culprit trumpeted in fear and made an unearthly noise.

There were fourteen elephants on one side and the officers and men of the battery on the other three. In the centre of this hollow square stood Lalla (No. 1), the flogger, and the prisoner. The latter was chained by the four legs to as many heavy iron pegs, and could not move.

Fastened to Lalla's trunk was an immense cable chain. When all was ready, the Major gave the word, and down came the chain with a resounding whack. Abdul roared for all he was worth. Fifty times was the operation repeated, and then Abdul was taken to a compound, where he remained a prisoner for two years.

Hard to Please.

The son of a well-known Providence lawyer came home at the end of his first term in college exulting in the fact that he stood next to the head of his class. His father was less easily satisfied. "What! Next to the head?" he exclaimed. "What do you mean, sir? I'd like to know what you think I send you to college for! Next to the head, indeed! Humph! I'd like to know why you aren't at the head, where you ought to be!" The young man was naturally crestfallen, but upon his return to college he went about his work with such ambition that the end of the term found him in the coveted place. He went home very proud indeed. It was great news. The lawyer contemplated his son for a few moments in silence; then, with a shrug of his shoulders, he remarked: "At the head of the class, eh? Humph! That's a fine commentary on Brown University!"—Youth's Companion.

CANARY CULTURE.

Training American Birds to Become Good Singers.

Milwaukee supplies the United States with the bulk of the Hartz mountain canaries, and there is no great crime in the deception, for the Milwaukee bird is really an improvement on the imported article, having just as fine a voice and being much hardier, says the Milwaukee Sentinel. Experience has shown that the imported singer loses the power of transmitting his voice to the young after passing through an American winter. This is the case also, it is said, with the Tyrolean singers who come to this country, their voices losing the peculiar Alpine yodling quality when they have been here a year. The native canary is hardier than the imported one, and with the proper training is every bit as good a singer.

Before they are mated the hen birds are kept in separate cages in the music-room, carefully fed and made to listen to the music of the singers and the machine used in training their voices. In this way the hen is enabled to transmit the best musical quality to its offspring. The music-room is a large one with a south exposure, and is kept with the same scrupulous neatnes as the breeding-room. In the corner of this room is the bird organ, and with it the little birds are given their vocal training. When the machine is started the notes emitted are wonderfully like the song of the untutored canary. These notes are known to bird trainers by the term pfeiffen. Gradually the whistle strikes on to a different line. It is an improvement over the pfeiffen, and is called klingel rolle. A higher step still is called the klingel, and a still higher step hohl klingel. Lastly comes what is called hohl rollen, and a bird whose voice has been developed up to that point is worth $50 in the market any day.

There are innumerable small cages, made of wood and wire, in this room, and also two or three large cages, in which a number of the birds are placed together. Near the bird organ is what appears to be an ordinary cupboard. The two front doors have an ornamental opening cut in them, quite similar to the openings in the body of a violin. Examination shows that the affair is really built on the principle of a violin, the front covers serving as sounding boards. When the birds are having their voices trained they are placed in this dark cupboard and also in some smaller ones, constructed so as to just take in one of the little wooden cages each. Kept thus in the dark they have nothing to distract their attention from the notes of the bird organ, and so long hours are spent by the little pupils in piping up their little voices to the lead of the mechanical teacher. When their education has been completed they are shipped in the little cages to the New York, Cincinnati and Chicago markets.

Purchasers suppose that when they buy a bird in one of these little cages it is a guarantee that they have been imported. Not so, however. The cages are made in Milwaukee, even to the little earthenware drinking jug that is fastened within. And just here a word of advice to buyers of canaries. The male birds are, of course, the singers, and it is important to be able to tell the male from the female. The female has a white shade or shimmer across the feathers on the top of the head. The eye of the female also is surrounded by a little white rim of flesh, easily detected by the fancier.

Tornado Drills in Kansas.

We have fire drills in our public schools in the east, and very effective drills they have proved in more than one case of emergency. In Kansas they have no fire drills, or, if they have, we have still to hear of it. Out there tornadoes are more to be dreaded than fires, and the school children are now being trained in tornado drills.

When tornadoes strike a Kansas town everybody makes at once for prairies. It is the only way to escape death from flying doors and chimneys, falling trees and toppling buildings. School children are trained to know this from the cradle, and on these occasions rush pell mell for the nearest bit of clear prairie attainable. But many children have been maimed and even killed in these terrible storms.

So they have started a movement throughout the State to have tornado caves built under the school houses large enough to accommodate all the children while the blow lasts. And here comes in the tornado drill, which is already being put into practice.

It is very much like our own fire drill. The teacher sounds the alarm on the piano and the children all stand up. Then the march is played, and out they go in good order, down the stairs and into the cave.

Then let the winds blow! Let the entire building fall in ruins! The children are safe and have only to be dug out.—New York Herald.

Small Bullets Not Humane.

Dr. Carl Beck, professor of surgery in the New York School of Clinical Medicine, last night gave an X ray demonstration to one hundred physicians and surgeons in his residence. It is generally believed by scientists and medical men that the small calibre bullet of the new army rifles does not cause as great injury as the more ancient weapon, and that the modern arms are more humane in their effect. Dr. Beck said last week he took an amputated human leg to Governor's Island and had Major Kimball instruct one of his soldiers to shoot at it with a 30 calibre new regulating rifle. Instead of the bullet making one small hole the X rays showed it had splintered the bone into nearly twenty pieces.—New York Herald.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, - Editor

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CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. June 17

THE RIP-publicans have ripped up the state treasury and left it short $3,800,000.

Gov. Hastings and the legislature are still at loggerheads. These swear they will make the money fly and he swears they shall not. Let's see who wins.

THEY have need at Reading for the advance agent of prosperity, since 1000 men employed in the iron works were thrown out of employment for an indefinite period.

Mr. Cannon, of Utah, thinks the farmer ought to be protected. He should. And the only way to protect the farmer is to take the tax off everything the farmer uses, thus saving him from spoliation by tariff pets.

THE house, the other day, passed a bill taxing bicycles $1 per year and traction engines $3 per year. This is caused by the spendthrift legislation at Harrisburg, and is only the beginning of new and increased taxation to raise more funds for the plunderers.

OUR state legislature has caused a deficit of over three million dollars by appropriations for boodle jobs. In all this vast sum there is not one cent for the benefit of the farmer and working man in spite of the great promises of fat things for them.

Lycoming county has three candidates for governor. Two are Republicans, Col. Coryell and Attorney-General McCormick; the third is a Democrat, Senator Cochran. Centre still has a few fit for governor, and many who think they are fit. Why not put out some more, we can supply the timber for the next fifty years. There's Fortney, Judge Furst, Jack Spangler, Jack Dale, Hewes, Reeder, &c.

There are some lively discussions on the sugar schedule in the Senate tariff bill, which provides a fat thing to the amount of a dozen million dollars to be thrown in the lap of the sugar trust, and to come out of the pockets of the consumers of sugar.

At Harrisburg the agony is great as to what shall be taxed to make up the 4 million deficiency in the treasury, caused by the profligacy of the legislature. It's tax, tax, tax and more tax.

The Beech Creek railroad is to enter Altoona and a bee line between Pittsburg and Philadelphia is one of the probabilities of the future, with the Beech Creek as a part of the line. This would shorten the distance 54 miles and save almost two hours in the running time. The main purpose of the Beech Creek company's desire to enter Altoona is to tap the new coal field from which to receive increased freight traffic. The Beech Creek railroad is destined to become an important trunk line in the not very distant future.

There is a peculiarity in the greetings of William J. Bryan by the people wherever he goes, says the Pittsburg Post. The laborer drops his pick, the mechanic leaves his work bench, the farmer hastens from the field, the small retailer quits his counter, and the railroaders break ranks to take him by the hand and cheer him by encouraging words. This is the case wherever he appears—north or south, east or west. The same cheerful modesty and good fellowship is always in evidence in Bryan. As Artemus Ward puts it, "he never slops over," and yet he is always genial, hearty and frank.

A fifty-nine story building—whew! that's a new-fangled way of getting closer to Heaven.

Architect George Sage is preparing plans for a 59 story office and studio building, to be erected in the central part of New York city. The estimated cost of the building will be from $12,000,000 to $15,000,000, which will be furnished by a syndicate of Englishmen, who want to own the highest building in the world. The only difficulty to be encountered, Mr. Sage said, is public opinion.

The foundations of the building will have to be laid deep into the bowels of the earth. Even should bed rock be found, it would have to be drilled to a depth of about fifty feet in order that the structure might rest on a good solid bottom. Mr. Sage says the building will tower 700 feet in the air and cover an area of 300 feet.

Should Turkey again refuse to comply with the diplomatic suggestion to quit Greek territory forthwith, Russia will use force, it is rumored, to compel Turkish obedience. At Constantinople the other day, the Sultan said he had not decided whether to quit or not, and the peace conference was postponed. Private dispatches to the European Legations on Friday show that Russia, France and England are acting together in refusing to allow the Turks to hold Thessaly.

Bulgaria and Servia are reported to be mobilizing a large army on the Turkish frontier, in obedience to a command from Russia. Russian regulars are said to be marching to the Balkan states.

No state in the Union is in the same painful, we should say shameful, distress, as our own commonwealth of Pennsylvania, bankrupt to the amount of 3½ million dollars in consequence of the criminal extravagance of a Republican legislature.

Our state authorities are now at a loss what new taxation to resort to, since about everything is already assessed, to meet the expenses for new offices, raised salaries and other outrageous plunder jobs.

Quay was sent for to come from Washington and help find something that can be taxed so as to raise more funds to meet the profligacy of an infamous legislature!

What a shame for our state! How long will an outraged people stand it?

Another new industry, like that of oleo, threatens the farmer, being nothing less than the manufacture of artificial eggs. With oleo crowding out butter and patent eggs to compete with the fruit of the barnyard fowl, the good wives of our farmers will experience a dwindling in the profits in two lines under their care.

A new artificial egg company has secured option on land at Beaver Falls, and will invest $150,000 in machinery. $75,000 worth of stock has been sold. Let all the roosters crow and the hens cackle in opposition to the patent egg, lest their vocation be endangered.

August Newman of Chicago, the inventor of artificial eggs, is at the head of the movement. The company will be known as the Pittsburg Artificial Egg Company. The cost of production will be 4 cents per dozen, and the product will be largely shipped to the English market, where the prices are from 35 to 40 cents a dozen.

A GREAT deal of information regarding the most distant portion of the United States has been given to the Presbyterian General Assembly by Moderator Sheldon Jackson. In Alaska there is barbarism of the worst type. Under the Stars and Stripes the most detestable form of human slavery flourishes. Witchcraft is common. Children kill their parents when they become old and infirm. Every commandment in the decalogue is openly and flagrantly violated. Alaska is one of the most benighted spots on the globe, and most of its people are groping in the densest darkness of heathenism.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson lived in Alaska several years, and his statements are the result of personal observation. He has told of these things in previous lectures, delivered in different parts of the country since his return, and has embodied them in official reports to the United States government but they are matters which should be repeated until Alaska is redeemed from heathenism. The people of this country spend much money for the benefit of Africans and Asiatics and Polynesians. This is to be commended, but surely the benighted beings of our own nation are entitled to quite as much attention.

The financial slough in which the Legislature has recently been struggling with the possibility that many deserving charitable and educational institutions might be cut off without any appropriation whatever, formed the subject of an earnest conference at the residence of Senator Penrose a few evenings ago, in which United States Senators Quay and Penrose, Senator McCarrell, President Pro Tem. of the State Senate; Senator John C. Grady, Aud. Gen. Mylin and State Treasurer Haywood took part. The difference of $3,800,000 between the revenues and the appropriation bills and the ways and means for overcoming the deficit were discussed, as was also Senator Grady's bill to swell the revenues about $1,000,000 by increasing the tax on foreign insurance.

While no definite conclusion was reached as a result of the conference, it is expected that arrangements will be perfected so that with proper economy the charities of the State can be provided for and other appropriations made in a fairly satisfactory manner.

It is in place now to read the promises in the Republican platform and compare with the performance.

Governor Hastings on Tuesday last signed the Campbell bill imposing a tax of three cents a day on all employed unnaturalized foreigners. The tax is to be deducted from the wages of this class beginning July 1, next. The bill it is claimed will put about $1,000,000 a year into the treasuries of the various counties of the state. One-half goes to the school fund and the balance for the general expenses of the counties.

We think it will be difficult to enforce such a law; it is of doubtful constitutionality, and conflicts with treaty stipulations between the United States and foreign countries.

A GREAT CURSE.

PROTECTION PAMPERS AND ENERVATES INDUSTRIES AND DEBAUCHES POLITICS.

The Whole System Severely Arraigned by Franklin Pierce—With Free Raw Materials Our Machine Made Goods Would Soon Capture the World—Increasing Cost of Government — Mad Protection Riot Will Soon Be Over.

The principal speaker at the annual dinner of the New England Free Trade league, held on May 8, was Mr. Franklin Pierce of New York. He handled his subject without gloves. He said in part as follows:

"Not only are the farmers beginning to appreciate the truth that protection robs them and their families, but our manufacturers, as the products of their looms exceed the demand of the home market, are understanding that a protective tariff, especially upon their raw material, is against their interests.

"The present population of the world is about 1,400,000,000, and only 400,000,000 use machinery at all. The rest do their work by rude tools guided by the hands, and we, the Yankee nation, who have revolutionized the world by our inventions, who use machinery to a greater extent than any other people, we refuse to allow the raw material which these 1,000,000,000 of nonmachine using people create, to enter our ports in exchange for machine made products, except upon the payment of excessive duties, while the more intelligent of our manufacturers are clamoring for free raw material and saying, 'Give us free raw material, and we will conquer the markets of the world.'

"Instead of seeking the markets of the world, employing millions of men now lying idle, making the margin of profits less but the output several times greater than at present, getting thereby a steady market and continued service for our laboring classes, our trusts and combinations are hiring their competitors to close their factories and throw tens of thousands of laboring men out of employment.

"We have only to get freedom of trade and we can capture the markets of the world in many lines. What the Englishman is to the German the American is to the Englishman, and just as the German is crying out against competition with the machine made goods and high priced labor of England, just so would England cry out against competition with the machine made goods and the high priced labor of America, were duties upon all raw materials removed.

"We Americans walk faster, talk faster, work faster, do everything faster than any other people on the face of the earth. A people of the greatest natural vigor and the greatest enterprise in the world, we have pampered our life and emasculated our strength and largely impaired the virility of our national life by a protective tariff. Manliness asserts its mastery in the same way in manufacturing as it does in every walk of life. The men in professions who ask no favors, but get out upon the dusty arena and fight for a lead, are the men who gain strength by every effort. Give us 10 years of free trade, and we would capture from England one-fourth of her vast trade. Give us 20 years of free trade, and we will lead the world as exporters.

"The protective system has debauched public men and corrupted public life. Give any body of men, however pure, the power to take $100,000,000 from the pockets of the millions and transfer it to the pockets of a few men through an act of legislation, and you have created a corrupting power which will destroy the virtue and the patriotism of that body of men.

"We shall never get rid of the evils which I have described until every dollar raised by taxation is paid into the national treasury; until we stop entirely this practice of allowing the right of government to tax property to be used for the purpose of allowing the manufacturer to prohibit importations, form trusts and rob our people of hundreds of millions of dollars each year.

"The remedy is in direct taxation. Every man has a right to know exactly what he pays toward the expenses of government, and direct taxation is the only means of stopping the lavish expenditure of public money.

"For a period of ten years between 1791 and 1800 inclusive, with a tariff of 8½ per cent upon foreign imports, and at the very time when we were going to the great expense of establishing our government, the cost of government was only $18.68 per capita for the ten years. From 1851 to 1860 inclusive, under a tariff for revenue only, the cost of government was only $21.88 per capita for the ten years. From 1871 to 1880 inclusive the actual running expenses of government had risen to $136.41 per capita, more than six times the amount required under a tariff for revenue only, and during the last ten years the cost of government has been increasing.

"As a nation we can stand this lavish expenditure of the people's money, but we can never stand the luxuries, the iniquities, the lack of patriotism which great wealth, quickly acquired, is sure to bring.

"We can be robbed by a protective tariff and still live, but when the robber takes the money and buys special legislation and turns it over to campaign committees to buy votes with, the very life of free government is assailed. Nations do not go down to death in the momentous sweep of battle. They rather die from the poison which the lobbyist and the vote buyer infuse into the body politic.

"The mad riot of protection will soon be over. The evidences of the revolution which shall destroy it are upon every hand. Its growth has been an evidence of what self interest and audacity and effrontery can accomplish as against the people not united by any bonds save those of the public welfare."

—Lewins, Bellefonte, for a fine and stylish summer suit.

A slice of mince pie made of the right mince meat is a lunch in itself—an epicure's lunch.

NONE SUCH MINCE MEAT

is the right mince meat. Wholesome, fresh and delicious. For pies, fruit cake and fruit pudding. Sold everywhere. Take no substitute.

Send name and address for booklet, "Mrs. Popkins' Thanksgiving," a humorous story.

MERRELL-SOULE CO. SYRACUSE, N Y

Star Store.

It is not necessary this time to quote prices, as the people are satisfied we have them right.

Jump in and follow the crowd, and you will land at the Star Store at the station.

We beg leave to mention the Oil Stoves we are running away below cost of manufacture,

Single, 3—4 in. wicks,	-	$1.00
Double, 2—4 in. wicks,	-	$1.50

Don't fail to see these stoves.

There are so many little things selling regular at 5c, that you can buy of ut at 2 and 3c.

Don't throw money away, but deal at the Star Store and save it. We have no expense and can do it.

G. O. BENNER.

Removal.

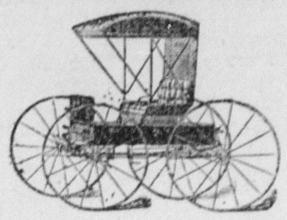
I desire to inform the public that my Wagon and Smith Shops have been removed to the Handle Factory Building, near the railroad station. Am prepared to do all kinds of work in the Wagon and Buggy line. Prices will be satisfactory, and all work strictly guaranteed. Repair work a specialty, and would ask a continuance of the public patronage.

JOHN SWARM,

Centre Hall, - - Pa.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

NEW CARRIAGE WORKS.



I wish to inform the public that I have my carriage works in full operation, and am prepared to do all kinds of Buggy and Wagon Work on very short notice, and at prices lower than they ever were before.

New Buggies as low as $45.00
New Buggy Tops, from $7.00 up.
New Spring Wagons as low as $15.00

Buggy Wheels with round edge steel tire and box ing, per set from $7.00 up.
Buggies repainted from $6.00 up.
All other kinds of repairing at astonishingly low prices.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

John T. Lee,

Centre Hall, - - Pa.

The Sensation of the Year--

A new lot of those $5.00 Suits for Men and Boys.

All Our Stock in Proportion.

The New Sporting and Bicycle Hats at 50c.

Straw Hats by the Car-Load.

Bicycle and Golf Suits, Belts, and Garters for Bicycle Pants.

Montgomery & Co.

Bellefonte, - Pa.

New Spring Goods.

We purchased an exceptionally large stock of goods for the Spring and Summer. It is larger than we ever bought before, and the styles and patterns are strictly up to date.

PERCALES.

In percales at 12c a yd., a fine line of goods for Ladies' Waists, we have a big and good assortment. No better grade or assortment to select from, can be found in this section. A bargain.

SERGES.

Our Serges, all wool, yard wide, at 30 and 40c., are goods that can't be duplicated at the prices. We bought a large stock, hence the low figures. These goods will go fast, and the bargains are for the early customers. Lawns and India Linens are here in profusion. If you want any of these we can surprise you in the low figures, from 8c to 20c. Other bargains too.

KREAMER & SON.

Columbia Bicycles

"A thousand dollars would not buy a better bicycle than the Columbia—nor 'just as good' —because none so good is made."

$100 TO ALL ALIKE

Hartfords are next best, $60, $50, $45

POPE MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn.

Greatest Bicycle Factory in the World. More than 17 Acres Floor Space.

Branch House or dealer in almost every city and town. If Columbias are not properly represented in your vicinity, let us know.

You should know about bicycles. Send for the handsomest bicycle Catalogue ever issued. Free if you call at any Columbia dealer; by mail from us for one 2-cent stamp.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect May 16, 1897.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD

9.25 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday For Sunbury, Willkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.00 p. m., New York, 5.56 p. m., Baltimore, 3.10 p m., Washington, 4.10 p. m. connecting at Philadelphia for all seashore points. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.23 p m., New York, 9.30 p. m., Baltimore, 6.00 p. m., Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.04 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 11.15 p m., New York 3.53 a. m., Baltimore 10.40 p. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

8.02 p m.—Train 6. (Daily except Sunday.) For sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.25 a m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg toPhiladelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

1.30 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.33 a. m. week days, 10.38 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.40, a m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

4.18 a. m.—Train 16, daily for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 10 20 a. m; New York 1.13 p. m; Baltimore 3.55 a. m; Washington 10 16 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars and passenger coaches to Washington.

WESTWARD

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars to Erie and Elmira, and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester, and daily except Sunday, for Du Bois, Syracuse, Bellefonte and Pittsburg.

10.03 a. m.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and daily except Sunday for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.31 p. m.—Train 15. (Daily except Sunday.) For Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.59 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven, and daily for Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 31 leaves New York 12.10 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.55 a m, Harrisburg 8.05 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7.30 a. m. Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10.03 a m

Train 15 leaves Philadelphia 8.30 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.50 a m, Willkesbarre 10.15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.31 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 8.55 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.50 a m, Baltimore at 12.00 m, Wilkesbarre 3.10 p m, arriving at Montandon at 5.59 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 1.55 p. m ,Sunday, Philadelphia 4.35 p m, weekdays, 4.30 p. m., Sundays, Washington 3 40 p m, Baltimore 4.43 p m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 6.00 p. m. daily, except Sunday, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car and passenger coach from Philadelphia

Train 3 leaves New York at 7.55 p m, Philadelphia 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.50 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila. Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. P M	A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P M
1 38	5 40	Montandon	9 15	4 55
1 45	6 15	Lewisburg	9 05	4 47
1 53	6 24	Biehl	8 57	4 39
1 57	6 29	Vicksburg	8 52	4 35
2 05	6 38	Mifflinburg	8 44	4 27
2 16	6 53	Millmont	8 31	4 16
2 23	7 02	Glen Iron	8 22	4 08
2 51	7 34	Paddy Mountain	7 56	3 43
3 02	7 44	Coburn	7 44	3 32
3 08	7 52	Zerby	7 36	3 25
3 17	8 01	Rising Spring	7 27	3 17
3 23	8 07	Penn Cave	7 20	3 10
3 31	8 15	Centre Hall	7 13	3 02
3 37	8 21	Gregg	7 07	2 55
3 44	8 28	Linden Hall	7 01	2 48
3 48	8 33	Oak Hall	6 56	2 43
3 53	8 37	Lemont	6 52	2 38
3 58	8 42	Dale Summit	6 47	2 34
4 07	8 52	Pleasant Gap	6 38	2 24
4 10	8 55	Axemann	6 35	2 21
4 15	9 00	Bellefonte	6 30	2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 9.48 a m, 1.15, 5 45 and 7.50 p m. returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.28 a. m. 10.05 a m. 5.07 p m, 6.00 p m, and 8 05 p m

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 10.04 a m. and 5.05 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 10.06 a. m. and 5.07 p. m.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD Gen'l Pas'ger Agt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Condensed Time Table.

Read Down. No. 1	No 5	No 3	May 18, 1896.	Read Up. No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p.m.	p. m.	Lv. Ar.	p. m.	p. m	a. m.
†7 20	7 30	2 45	..BELLEFONTE..	10 04	6 10	10 10
7 34	7 44	3 57	.....Nigh.....	9 49	5 57	9 56
7 41	7 50	4 03	.....Zion.....	9 43	5 51	9 50
7 46	7 55	4 08	...Hecla Park...	9 38	5 46	9 45
7 48	7 57	4 10	.....Dunkles.....	9 36	5 44	9 43
7 52	8 01	4 14	..HUBLERSBG..	9 32	5 40	9 39
7 56	8 05	4 18	....Snydertown....	9 28	5 37	9 35
7 58	8 07	4 20	.....Nittany.....	9 25	5 35	9 33
8 00	8 09	4 22	.....Huston.....	9 23	5 33	9 31
8 02	8 11	4 24	.....LAMAR.....	9 21	5 31	9 29
8 04	8 13	4 26	...Clintondale...	9 19	5 29	9 26
8 09	8 19	4 31	..Krider's Eng..	9 14	5 24	9 21
8 16	8 25	4 37	....Mackeyville....	9 08	5 18	9 15
8 23	8 32	4 43	..Cedar Springs..	9 01	5 12	9 09
8 25	8 34	4 45	.....Salona.....	8 59	5 11	9 07
8 30	8 40	4 50	..MILL HALL..	†8 53	†5 05	†9 01
9 30	9 20		.....Jersey Shore.....	4 30		7 55
10 05	9 55		Arr. } Wm'PORT } Lve	4 00		7 25
†10 20	†11 30		Lve } Wm'PORT } Arr.	2 40		†6 55
5 08	7 10		.....PHILA.....	†8 35		†11 30
8 32	10 30		.....Atlantic City.....	7 00		5 30
6 00			.....NEW YORK..... (Via Tamequa.)	†4 30		
7 25	†9 30		.....NEW YORK..... (Via Phila.)			†7 30
p. m	a. m.		Arr. Lve.	a. m.		p. m.

*Daily. †Week Days. ‡6 00 p. m. Sunday. ‡10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11.30 p m. and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.30 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
To take effect May 25, 1896.

EASTWARD. 12½	8½	2½	STATIONS.	1½	7½	11½	WESTWARD
PM	PM	AM	Ar, Lv.	A M	AM	PM	
6 30	1 10	8 45	.....Bellefonte.....	6 30	10 30	4 21	
6 20	1 02	8 40	.....Coleville	6 37	10 37	4 26	
6 16	12 58	8 37	.....Morris.....	6 40	10 42	4 30	
6 10	12 54	8 35	.....Whitmer	6 44	10 47	4 33	
6 05	12 49	8 31	.....Hunters.....	6 50	10 53	4 38	
6 02	12 46	8 28	.....Fillmore.....	6 53	10 56	4 42	
5 57	12 41	8 24	.....Brisly.....	7 00	11 02	4 47	
5 53	12 37	8 20	.....Waddle.....	7 05	11 06	4 52	
5 50	12 35	8 18	....Scotia Crossing....	7 08	11 08	4 54	
5 36	12 26	8 07	.....Krumrine.....	7 17	11 20	5 03	
5 33	12 24	8 04	.....Struble.....	7 20	11 24	5 06	
5 31	12 22	8 02	.....Inn.....	7 28	11 28	5 08	
5 30	12 20	8 00	.....State College.....	7 30	11 30	5 10	

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penna. R. R. trains at Bellefonte.

‡Daily except Sunday.

F, H. THOMAS, Supt.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE.—A good two-story house, and about two acres of ground, on which is a small barn and other outbuildings; choice fruit, and fresh mountain water piped to the door; in the borough of Centre Hall. Also

— 35 ACRES —

farm land, in a high state of cultivation, a small orchard thereon, near the south-east end of the borough of Centre Hall.

The above will be sold as a whole, or in parts. For further particulars inquire at the REPORTER office. tf

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

——Will McCormick, of Tyrone, was in town yesterday.

——Alf. Krape and W. W. Boob spent Sunday at Howard.

——Mrs. H. G. Strohmeir is quite ill with an affection of the heart.

——G. T. Stup, of Frederick, Maryland, spent Monday in Centre Hall.

——Oscar Stover, of Boalsburg, gave our sanctum a call and reports all O. K. up there.

——Rev. Rhodes and daughter are attending commencement at New Berlin this week.

——H. Elmer Bierley, of Rebersburg, was in town yesterday and called at this office.

——Mrs. John Homan, of Pine Grove Mills, is visiting her brother Frank Foreman.

——Merchant Krader, of Coburn, was a pleasant caller and reports all lovely down there.

——J. W. Gobble, of Georges Valley, made our sanctum a pleasant call accompanied by his little son.

——John Meyer and Sumner Hosterman attended the class day exercises at State College on Monday.

——Miss Roxanna Brisbin and Miss Emilie Alexander attended commencement at State College this week.

——Mrs. Elder, of Lewisburg, and Mrs. Gast, of Mifflinburg, spent last Saturday at the home of Wm. Wolf.

——Rev. W. J. Wagner and family, of Glasgow, Pa., spent several days with his parents at Tusseyville last week.

——Mrs. Samuel Heckman and little daughter, of Lock Haven, arrived yesterday on a visit to her father, H. W. Kreamer.

——Mrs. J. M. Rearick, returned home Tuesday, after a visit of three weeks at her former home near Middleburg.

——Mrs. Harry Yearick, nee Miss Maude Curren, returned to her home at Philadelphia after an extended visit at the home of S. T. Lobaugh.

——Representative and ex-Co. Superintendent Herman, with wife and little daughter, of Middleburg, were guests of the editor, Sunday.

——Joseph Atlee, one of Tyrone's substantial business men arrived yesterday to join his wife, who has been visiting relatives in this section the last few weeks.

——Simon P. Dinges returned again to Williamsport after a week's visit to his mother here. He made the run up and back by wheel, and was looking up the insurance business.

——Mrs. Spair, of Boalsburg, left on Monday, to visit relatives in California. We bespeak for her a pleasant journey. Simon Harper, of this place accompanied her as far as Chicago.

——Mrs. Isaac Smith went to Williamsport last week on a visit to her son James. She was accompanied by her son Clyde, who has secured a position there and expects to remain a permanent fixture of that city.

——Sumner Hosterman, now a senior in Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa., arrived home on Saturday evening on his vacation. "Host" is captain of the College foot ball team, and a very popular student.

——Mrs. J. W. McCormick, of Charleston, South Carolina, arrived here last Friday morning on an extended visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Meyer. She arrived by steamer at New York on the 4th, and spent the week at Lancaster attending the commencement excercises at Franklin and Marshall College, where her brother John Meyer graduated. Her husband will come north this summer on a visit to her old home.

——Rev. W. K. Foster and wife of Mechanicsburg, Pa., arrived on Monday on a short visit among their friends here. Rev. Foster was pastor of the Presbyterian church here several years ago, and is a most eloquent and able worker in the pulpit. He attended the State College commencement, and will then spend several days with his family at the home of his wife's parents, at Graysville, this county.

Potters Mills.

Thursday was a big day for Potters Mills; Mrs. Carson raised her new house, and gave a large dinner.

Sunday afternoon the town was thronged with people listening to music furnished by a street piano.

D. E. Palmer and wife, of Topeka, Kansas, are visiting their parents and friends at this place.

J. W. Armstrong and F. F. Palmer, of Oak Hall, were visitors at this place Sunday.

J. W. Smith and family, of this place, visited J. L. Armstrongs, at Oak Hall Sunday.

Ed. Allison, D. E Palmer, F. A. Long, T. F. Farner, and J. D. Lucas, of this place, left for State College to attend commencement.

The M. E. church people set apart Wednesday for the purpose of cleaning the church and graveyard, and Sunday, June 20th, will be observed as childrens' day at Sprucetown, and it will be interesting, as the exercisees have been well prepared.

COBURN ITEMS.

Reckless Handling of a Gun.—A Runaway.—Personal Mention.

John Hoffa and wife left on Friday on an extended visit to friends near Lewisburg. They expect to remain about two weeks.

K. H. Stover, who has been at Montandon for several weeks past, in a railroad office, came up to visit friends on Saturday, and returned again on Monday.

Adam Rote is spending a few days visiting friends at Laurelton, his former home.

A. P. Maize and family, of Aaronsburg, made a short call upon their friends at this place Sunday.

Nathaniel Boob, of Hartleton, was seen in our town last Saturday.

A. J. Campbell, of Shamokin, came home on Monday to pay his family a short visit.

Mrs. Howard E. Stover, of Centre Hall, is at present sojourning among friends at this place.

Rev. Newman and wife, Prof. Knight and Mr. Showalter, all of Laurelton, paid a pleasant visit to merchant Boyer on Tuesday and Wednesday.

John Waite, of Loganton, is now doing the churning at Guisewite's creamery.

On Tuesday evening Mrs. Dr. Kreigher, a returned missionary, to Japan, of the United Evangelical church lectured at this place, on Foreign Missions. Her talk was full of interesting points throughout, on the needs of Missions in benighted lands. After her lecture she proceeded to organize a Missionary Society among the female portion of the Evangelical congregation.

On Monday one of liveryman T. B. Witmeyer's horses ran away from an agent, while driving through this place, and for a short time made things lively; the buggy became detached in some way, and the horse was caught before he got away far; the shafts of the buggy was all that was broken.

The Lutheran congregation have a festival billed for Saturday afternoon and evening, June 19, at this place.

On Monday some boys at Green Briar were playing Ettlinger. One of them had a large shell loaded with powder; he held it close to the head of his companion and the thing went off with a loud report, almost blinding his companion and cutting the flesh in a frightful manner.

OAK HALL.

What Our Correspondent Gives us from Up the Valley.

Mrs. Wm. Smithgall is again on the sick list.

Mrs. Daniel Weaver, of this place, fell on Tuesday and broke her collar bone.

D. Korman and wife spent Sunday among friends at Spring Mills.

Charles Stamm and wife visited friends below Bellefonte several days last week.

Mrs. Greninger, of Brush valley, has been visiting the past week at T. F. Gramleys.

Wm. Beck and son, of Lock Haven, spent several days last week at Daniel Korman's at this place.

Mrs. Armstrong, of Tyrone, is the guest of Henry Homan.

Quite a number from this place attended the funeral of Thomas Williams at Lemont Tuesday.

A great many of our people from this place and other points attended the commencement at State College this week.

Weekly Weather Report—Centre Hall.

(Government Service.)

Temperature:	Highest.	Lowest.	
June 10	67	56	cloudy.
" 11	74	48	part cloudy.
" 12	77	57	clear.
" 13	67	56	part cloudy.
" 14	77	58	part cloudy.
" 15	81	59	part cloudy.
" 16	79	62	part cloudy.

Rainfall: On 11th, at night, .30 in.

—One of the largest stocks of Spring and Summer clothing ever received in this part of the state, was received recently by Lewins, at the Philad. Branch, Bellefonte. It is a tremendous stock and the prices are as low in comparison, and will move it.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—THE undersigned having dissolved partnership by mutual consent desires all persons knowing themselves indebted to them to call and make settlement on or before July 1st, 1897.

A. D. POTTS.
J. F. McCOY.

N. B.—A. D Potts will be found at the old stand when he will be pleased to greet his old and new patrons.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration *cum testamento annexo* upon the estate of Eliza I. Curtin, late of the borough of Bellefonte, Centre County, Pennsylvania, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are hereby requested to make payment and those having claims or demands will present the same for settlement without delay.

JOHN M. DALE, Adm'r c. t. a.
june17-6t Bellefonte.

RULE ON HEIRS.

Pennsylvania, Centre County, ss.

SEAL. I, George W. Rumberger, Clerk of the Orphans' Court of said county of Centre, do hereby certify that at an Orphans' Court held at Bellefonte the 7th day of May, A. D., 1897, before the Honorable Judges of said Court, on motion a rule was granted upon the heirs and legal representatives of Joseph Rishel, deceased, to come into Court on the fourth Monday of August, next to accept or refuse to accept at the valuation, or to show cause why the real estate of said deceased should not be sold. Same notice to be given as in inquisition.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court at Bellefonte the 10th day of May, A. D., 1897.

GEO. W. RUMBERGER,
C. O. C.

W. M. CRONISTER,
Sheriff's Office, June 15, '97. Sheriff.
Bellefonte, Pa.

GRAIN MARKET.

Corrected weekly by R. E. Bartholomew.

Wheat	75
Rye	30
Corn	25
Oats	20
Barley	27
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	12
Eggs	8
Lard	5
Shoulders	7
Ham	10
Tallow	4
Potatoes	10
Sides	5

PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCIAL STATEMENT of Potter township, for the fiscal year ending June 1st, 1897.

Whole number of schools	15
Number of teachers employed	15
No. pupils enrolled in all the schools	441
Average daily attendance	332
Amt tax levied for school purposes	$2579 41

TREASURER'S ACCT—MONEY RECEIVED.

State appropriation	$2060 45
From collector, including all kinds taxes	2393 54
From loans	359 50
From co. treas., unseated lands, fines, &c.	97 03
From all other sources	27 53
Total receipts	$4938 05

MONEY PAID OUT.

For purchasing grounds	$ 76 00
For building houses	14 28
For teachers, wages	2926 00
For rent and repairs	220 25
For institute	94 12
For fuel and contingencies	394 14
Fees of treasurer	49 40
Salary of secretary, stationery, etc	80 00
For debt and interest paid	1104 78
For school books	190 10
For supplies	220 85
For other purposes and sundry expenses	50 32
Total money paid out	$4990 27

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

Amount due district	$429 66
Amount due treasurer	423 47

We hereby certify that we have examined the above and find it correct. W. A. KERR, C. S. FORTNEY, D. G. FORTNEY, Auditors.

Witness our hands this 7th day of June, 1897.
Wm. M. GROVE, Secretary. M. F. ROSSMAN, President.

A FEW PARTICULARS

Pumps.

We have on hand a good supply of Medium and Deep-Well, and Chain Pumps, and can accommodate you at a low price. If necessary we will see that the Pump is properly placed in the well without extra charge.

Stock and Poultry Goods.

We are the sole agents for the sale of the celebrated International Stock and Poultry Food, now in our store. Also, we handle the unexcelled Colic Cure, Worm Powder, Hoof Remedy, and Silver Pine Healing Ointment manufactured by the same company. Ask to see our Dr. Belding's Wonderful Skin Remedy. For all skin diseases and sores it has no superior. These are not commission goods, but are sold on a guarantee.

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1. AGRICULTURE and HORTICULTURE, with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
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5. HISTORY; AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.
6. INDUSTRIAL ART AND DESIGN.
7. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE; Latin (optional,) French, German and English (required,) one or more continued through the entire course.
8. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.
9. MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course.
10. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History; Political Economy, etc.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE; instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PREPARATORY COURSE; One year.

Fall term opens Sept. 11, 1895. Examinations for admission, Sept. 13.

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DESIRABLE HOMESTEAD FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers a desirable homestead for sale, situated south east corner of public square in borough of Centre Hall, Pa., known as the Henry Wittner homestead; thereon erected a good dwelling, large barn, and all suitable out-buildings, large gardens, and fine orchard, fruit of all kinds; said barn and gardens on separate lot. Also five acres of land adjoining said homestead which can be laid out in desirable town lots; all in good cultivation.

ISAAC SMITH, Centre Hall.

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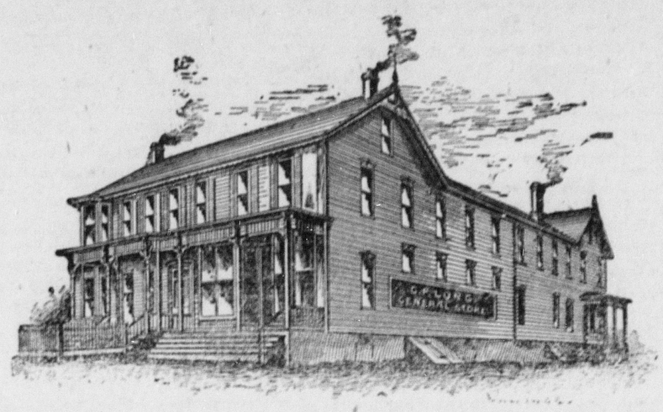

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Dry Goods, Notions, Clothing, Shoes, etc., never as cheap and attractive as this spring. Reductions which we have made in prices of merceandise has caused quite a sensation ond induced people to look for the place where they can get the most for their money.

Dress Goods, Lawns, Dimities, White Goods, Muslins, Prints, Etc.

We have selected a fine stock of the above named goods.

Muslin, 1 yard wide	5c	Shirt Waists	50c to $1 25
Toweling, per yard	3½c	Ladies, U should see our Shirt Waists. They are not to be equalled in any store for quality and price.	
Dress Ginghams, usual price, 12c, now	8c		
Table Damask, fast colors	25c		
Table Oilcloth, prices reduced.			

PERCALS, EMBROIDERIES AND DOTTED SWISS

cannot be equalled anywhere. Underwear and Hosiery never were so cheap as they are this spring. Window Shades and Scrim at about half the usual price. Straw Hats for Men, Boys and Children—the line is complete and all new goods. Straw and fine Dress Hats—just what you want for summer.

Shoes.

We are headquarters for Men's, Ladies' and Children's Shoes and are selling them at astonishingly low prices.
Come and see.

Carpet.

Ingrain and Brussels Carpet and Matting.
Stair Carpet, 15c a yard.

Wall Paper.

Come and see our stock—it will pay you.

Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing.

Come and see them. For want of space we can name only a few prices:
Children's Suits, ages 4 to 14 years, from $1.00 up. Boys' Suits, $2.50 and up.
Men's Suits, $4.50 and up.

Come and convince yourselves that we mean to do even more than we have room to say in this paper.

C. P. LONG,
Spring Mills, - - - - - - Pa.
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BELLEFONTE PA.
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REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Washington Divine's Sunday Sermon.

The Infirmity of King Asa is Made the Text of an Eloquent Tribute to the Medical Profession — Good Reasons Why All Doctors Should Be Christians.

"And Asa, in the thirty and ninth year of his reign, was diseased in his feet until his disease was exceeding great, yet in his disease he sought not to the Lord, but to the physicians. And Asa slept with his fathers."—II. Chronicles xvi., 12, 13.

At this season of the year, when medical colleges of all schools of medicine are giving diplomas to young doctors, and at the capital and in many of the cities medical associations are assembling to consult about the advancement of the interests of their profession, I feel this discourse is appropriate.

In my text is King Asa with the gout. High living and no exercise have vitiated his blood, and my text presents him with his inflamed and bandaged feet on an ottoman. In defiance of God, whom he hated, he sends for certain conjurors or quacks. They come and give him all sorts of lotions and panaceas. They bleed him. They sweat him. They manipulate him. They blister him. They poultice him. They scarify him. They drug him. They cut him. They kill him. He was only a young man and had a disease which, though very painful, seldom proves fatal to a young man, and he ought to have got well, but he fell a victim to charlatanry and empiricism. "And Asa in the thirty and ninth year of his reign was diseased in his feet until his disease was exceeding great, yet in his disease he sought not to the Lord, but to the physicians. And Asa slept with his fathers." That is, the doctors killed him.

In this sharp and graphic way the Bible sets forth the truth, that you have no right to shut God out from the realm of pharmacy and therapeutics. If Asa had said: "O Lord, I am sick. Bless the instrumentality employed for my recovery." Now, servant, go and get the best doctor you can find"—he would have recovered. In other words, the world wants divinely directed physicians. There are a great many such. The diplomas they received from the academies of medicine were nothing compared with the diploma they received from the Head Physician of the universe on the day when they started out and He said to them, "Go heal the sick and cast out the devils of pain and open the blind eyes and unstop the deaf ears." God bless the doctors all the world over, and let all the hospitals and dispensaries and infirmaries and asylums and domestic circles of the earth respond, "Amen."

Men of the medical profession we often meet in the home of distress. We shake hands across the table of agonized infancy. We join each other in an attempt at solace where the paroxysm of grief demands an anodyne as well as a prayer. We look into each other's sympathetic faces through the dusk as the night of death is falling in the sick room. We do not have to climb over any barrier to-day in order to greet each other, for our professions are in full sympathy. You, doctor, are our first and last earthly friend. You stand at the gates of life when we enter this world and you stand at the gates of death when we go out of it. In the closing moments of our earthly existence, when the hand of the wife or mother, or sister or daughter, shall hold our right hand, it will give strength to our dying moments if we can feel the tips of your fingers along the pulse of the left wrist. We do not meet to-day, as on other days, in houses of distress, but by the pleasant altars of God, and I propose a sermon of helpfulness and good cheer. As in the nursery children sometimes re-enact all the scenes of the sick room, so to-day you play that you are the patient and that I am the physician, and take my prescription just once. It shall be a tonic, a sedative, a dietetic, a disinfectant, a stimulus and an anodyne at the same time. "Is there not balm in Gilead? Is there not a physician there?"

In the first place, I think all the medical profession should become Christians because of the debt of gratitude they owe to God for the honor He has put upon their calling. No other calling in all the world, except it be that of the Christian ministry, has received so great an honor as yours. Christ himself was not only preacher, but physician, surgeon, aurist, ophthalmologist, and under His mighty power optic and auditory nerve thrilled with light and sound, and catalepsy arose from its fit, and the clubfoot was straightened, and anchylosis went out of the stiffened tendons, and the foaming maniac became placid as a child, and the streets of Jerusalem became an extemporized hospital crowded with convalescent victims of casualty and invalidism. All ages have woven the garland for the doctor's brow. Homer said:

A wise physician, skilled our wounds to heal,
Is more than armies to the public weal.

Cicero said, "There is nothing in which men so approach the gods as when they try to give health to other men." Charles IX. made proclamation that all the Protestants in France should be put to death on St. Bartholomew's day, but made one exception, and that the case of Pare, the father of French surgery. The battlefields of the American Revolution welcomed Drs. Mercer and Warren and Rush. When the French army was entirely demoralized by fear of the plague, the leading surgeon of that army inoculated himself with the plague to show the soldiers there was no contagion in it, and their courage rose, and they went on to the conflict. God has honored this profession all the way through. Oh, the advancement from the days when Hippocrates tried to cure the great Pericles with hellebore and flaxseed poultices down to far later centuries when Haller announced the theory of respiration, and Harvey the circulation of the blood, and Ascell the uses of the lymphatic vessels, and Jenner balked the worst disease that ever scourged Europe, and Sydenham developed the recuperative forces of the physical organism, and cinchona bark stopped the shivering agues of the world, and Sir Astley Cooper and Abernethy, and Hosack and Romeyn, and Griscom and Valentine Mott, of the generation just past, honored God and fought back death with their keen scalpels.

If we who are laymen in medicine would understand what the medical profession has accomplished for the insane, let us look into the dungeons where the poor creatures used to be incarcerated—madmen chained naked to the wall, a kennel of rotten straw their only sleeping place, room unventilated and unlighted, the worst calamity of the race punished with the very worst punishment—and then come and look at the insane asylums of Utica and Kirkbride—sofaed and pictured, libraried, concerted, until all the arts and adornments come to coax recreant reason to assume her throne. Look at Edward Jenner, the great hero of medicine. Four hundred thousand people annually dying in Europe from the smallpox, Jenner finds that by the inoculation of people with vaccine from a cow the great scourge of nations may be arrested. The ministers of the gospel denounced vaccination, small wits caricatured Edward Jenner as riding in a great procession on the back of a cow and grave men expressed it as their opinion that all the diseases of the brute creation would be transplanted into the human family, and they gave instances where, they said, actually horns had come out on the foreheads of innocent persons and people had begun to chew the cud. But Dr. Jenner, the hero of medicine, went on fighting for vaccination until it has been estimated that one doctor in fifty years has saved more lives than all the battles of any one century destroyed.

The profession has done wonders for public hygiene. How often they have stood between this nation and Asiatic cholera and the yellow fever. The monuments in Greenwood and Mount Auburn and Laurel Hill tell something of the story of those men who stood face to face with pestilence in southern cities and stopped in their own sickness they stumbled across the corpses of those whom they had come to save. This profession has been the successful advocate of ventilation, sewerage, drainage and immigration, until their sentiments were well expressed by Lord Palmerston, when he said to the English nation at the time a fast had been proclaimed to keep off a great pestilence: "Clean your streets or death will ravage, notwithstanding all the prayers of this nation. Clean your streets and then call on God for help."

See what this profession has done for human longevity. There was such a fearful subtraction from human life that there was prospect that within a few centuries this world would be left almost inhabitantless. Adam started with a whole eternity of earthly existence before him, but he cut off the most of it and only comparatively few years were left—only 700 years of life, and then 500, and then 400, and then 200, and then 100, and then 50, and then the average of human life came to 40, and then it dropped to 18. But medical science came in, and since the sixteenth century the average of human life has risen from 18 years to 44, and it will continue to rise until the average of human life will be 50, and it will be 60, and it will be 70, and a man will have no right to die before 90, and the prophecy of Isaiah will be literally fulfilled, "And the child shall die 100 years old." The millennium for the souls of men will be the millennium for the bodies of men. Sin done, disease will be done, the clergyman and the physician getting through with their work at the same time time.

But it seems to me that the most beautiful benediction of the medical profession has been dropped upon the poor. No excuse now for any one's not having scientific attendance. Dispensaries and infirmaries everywhere, under the control of the best doctors, some of them poorly paid, some of them not paid at all. A half starved woman comes out from the low tenement house into the dispensary and unwraps the rags from her babe, a bundle of ulcers and rheum and pustules, and over that little sufferer bends the accumulated wisdom of the ages, from Æsculapius down to last week's autopsy. In one dispensary in one year 150,000 prescriptions were issued. Why do I show you what God has allowed this profession to do? Is it to stir up your vanity? Oh, no! The day has gone by for pompous doctors, with conspicuous gold-headed canes and powdered wigs, which were the accompaniments in the days when the barber used to carry through the streets of London Dr. Brockelsby's wig, to the admiration and awe of the people, saying: "Make way! Here comes Dr. Brockelsby's wig." No; I announce these things not only to increase the appreciation of laymen in regard to the work of physicians, but to stir in the hearts of the men of the medical profession a feeling of gratitude to God that they have been allowed to put their hand to such a magnificent work and that they have been called into such illustrious company. Have you never felt a spirit of gratitude for this opportunity? Do you not feel thankful now? Then, I am afraid, doctor, you are not a Christian and that the old proverb which Christ quoted in his sermon may be appropriate to you, "Physician, heal thyself."

Another reason why I think the medical profession ought to be Christians is because there are so many trials and annoyances in that profession that need positive Christian solace. I know you have the gratitude of a great many good people, and I know it must be a grand thing to walk intelligently through the avenues of human life, and with anatomic skill poise yourself on the nerves and fibers which cross and recross this wonderful physical system. I suppose a skilled eye can see more beauty even in a malformation than an architect can point out in any of his structures, though it be the very triumph of arch and plinth and abacus. But how many annoyances and trials the medical profession have! Dr. Rush used to say in his valedictory address to the students of the medical college: "Young gentlemen, have two pockets—a small pocket and a big pocket; a small pocket in which to put your fees, a large pocket in which to put your annoyances."

In the first place the physician has no Sabbath. Busy merchants and lawyers and mechanics cannot afford to be sick during the secular week, and so they nurse themselves along with lozenges and horehound candy until Sabbath morning comes, and then they say, "I must have a doctor." And that spoils the Sabbath morning church service for the physician. Besides that, there are a graat many men who dine but once a week with their families. During the secular days they take a hasty lunch at the restaurant, and on the Sabbath they make up for their six days' abstinence by especial gormandizing, which, before night, makes their amazed digestive organs cry out for a doctor. And that spoils the evening church service for the physician.

Then they are annoyed by people coming too late. Men wait until the last fortress of physical strength is taken and death has dug around it the trench of the grave, and then they run for the doctor. The slight fever which might have been cured with a footbath has become virulent typhus, and the hacking cough-killing pneumonia. As though a captain should sink his ship off Amagansett, and then put ashore in a yawl, and then come to New York to the marine office and want to get his vessel insured. Too late for the ship, too late for the patient.

Then there are many who always blame the doctor because the people die, forgetting the divine enactment, "It is appointed unto all men once to die." The father in medicine who announced the fact that he had discovered the art by which to make men in this world immortal, himself died at 47 years of age, showing that immortality was less than half a century for him. Oh, how easy it is when people die to cry out, "Malpractice." Then the physician must bear with all the whims, and the sophistries, and the deceptions, and the stratagems, and the irritations of the shattered nerves and the beclouded brains of women, and more especially with men who never know how gracefully to be sick, and with their salivated mouths curse the doctor, giving him his dues, as they say—about the only dues he will in that case collect. The last bill that is paid is the doctor's bill. It seems so incoherent for a restored patient, with ruddy cheeks and rotund form, to be bothered with a bill charging him for old calomel and jalap. The physicians of this country do more missionary work without charge than all the other professionals put together. From the concert room, from the merry party, from the comfortable couch on a cold night, when the thermometer is five degrees below zero, the doctor must go right away—he always must go right away. To keep up under this nervous strain, to go through this night work, to bear all these annoyances, many physicians have resorted to strong drink and perished. Others have appealed to God for sympathy and help and have lived. Which were the wise doctors, judge ye?

Again, the medical profession ought to be Christians because there are professional exigencies when they need God. Asa's destruction by unblessed physicians was a warning. There are awful crises in every medical practice when a doctor ought to know how to pray. All the hosts of ills will sometimes hurl themselves on the weak points of the physical organism, or with equal ferocity will assault the entire line of susceptibility to suffering. The next dose of medicine will decide whether or not the happy home shall be broken up. Shall it be this medicine or that medicine? God help the doctor! Between the five drops and the ten drops may be the question of life or death. Shall it be the five or the ten drops? Be careful how you put that knife through those delicate portions of the body, for if it swing out of the way the sixth part of an inch the patient perishes. Under such circumstances a physician needs not so much consultation with men of his own calling as he needs consultation with that God who strung the nerves and built the cells and swung the crimson tide through the arteries. You wonder why the heart throbs, why it seems to open and shut. There is no wonder about it. It is God's hand, shutting, opening, shutting, opening, on every heart. When a man comes to doctor the eye, he ought to be in communication with Him who said to the blind, "Receive thy sight." When a doctor comes to treat a paralytic arm, he ought to be in communication with Him who said, "Stretch forth thy hand, and he stretched it forth." When a man comes to doctor a bad case of hemorrhage, he needs to be in communication with Him who cured the issue of blood, saying, "Thy faith hath saved thee."

Another reason why the medical profession ought to be Christians is because there opens before them such a grand field for Christian usefulness. You see so many people in pain, in trouble, in bereavement. You ought to be the voice of heaven to their souls. Old Dr. Gasherie De Witt, a practitioner of New York, told me in his last days, "I always present the religion of Christ to my patients, either directly or indirectly, and I find it almost always acceptable." Drs. Abercrombie and Brown, of Scotland, Drs. Hey and Fothergill of England and Dr. Rush of our own country were celebrated for their faithfulness in that direction. "Oh," says the medical profession, "that is your occupation. That belongs to the clergy, not to us." My brother, there are severe illnesses in which you will not admit even the clergy, and that patient's salvation will depend upon your faithfulness. With the medicine for the body in one hand, the medicine for the soul in the other, oh, what a chance. There lies a dying Christian on the pillow. You need to hold over him the lantern of the gospel until its light streams across the pathway of the departing pilgrim, and you need to cry into the dull ear of death, "Hark to the song of heaven's welcome that comes stealing over the waters!" There lies on the pillow a dying sinner. All the morphine that you brought with you cannot quiet him. Terror in the face. Terror in the heart. How he jerks himself up on one elbow and looks wildly into your face and says: "Doctor, I can't die. I am not ready to die. What makes it so dark? Doctor, can you pray?" Blessed for you and blessed for him if then you can kneel down and say: "O God, I have done the best I could to cure this man's body, and I have failed. Now I commit to thee his poor, suffering and affrighted soul. Open Paradise to his departing spirit."

But I must close, for there may be suffering men and women waiting in your office, or on the hot pillow, wondering why you don't come. But before you go, O doctors, hear my prayer for your eternal salvation. Blessed will be the reward in heaven for the faithful Christian physician. Some day, through overwork or from bending over a patient and catching his contagious breath, the doctor comes home, and he lies down faint and sick. He is too weary to feel his own pulse or take the diagnosis of his own complaint. He is worn out. The fact is, his work on earth is ended. Tell those people in the office there they need not wait any longer. The doctor will never go there again. He has written his last prescription for the alleviation of human pain. The people will run up his front steps and inquire, "How is the doctor to-day?" All the sympathies of the neighborhood will be aroused and there will be many prayers that he who has been so kind to the sick may be comforted in his last pang. It is all over now. In two or three days his convalescent patients, with shawl wrapped around them, will come to the front window and look out at the passing hearse, and the poor of the city, barefooted and bareheaded, will stand on the street corner, saying, "Oh, how good he was to us all!" But on the other side of the river of death some of his old patients who are forever cured, will come out to welcome him, and the physician of heaven, with locks as white as snow, according to the Apocalyptic vision, will come out and say: "Come in, come in. I was sick and ye visited me."

TO COLLECT RARE SEEDS.

Secretary Wilson Will Have the Aid of Diplomats.

The benefits that may inure to this country through expert investigation of agricultural conditions abroad, form a subject that is receiving the special attention of Secretary of Agriculture Wilson. He contemplated for some time the development of this means of securing information, and in furthering the idea he has adopted a policy of utilizing the services of experts who are abroad and of enlisting the help of Government appointees sent to foreign posts.

Colonel A. E. Buck, the new Minister to Japan, will forward seeds of legumes, bulbs, etc., with explanatory notes, while Mr. Patterson, Consul to Calcutta, will report on agricultural products in the far southern latitudes.

Professor Plumb, of Perdue, Ind., is going abroad this summer and as a side issue he has been commissioned to report on the condition of dairying in the countries he visits. Other scientists will go to Australasia and to Mexico and the latter will collect specimens and data as to what will be desirable from the semi-arid regions. Advantage will be taken of a visit of an expert to Central Asia and tree seeds from there are expected.

Professor Hanson, of the Agricultural College, of South Dakota, who has arranged to go to Europe will be sent to east Asia to secure tree seeds and legumes.

Special efforts will be made to obtain the latter in various places because of their power to bring nitrogen from the atmosphere into the soil.

Mr. Wilson does not expect that the distribution of common seeds can be done away with, as he recognizes a considerable demand for them, but so far as possible the rarer kinds will be substituted for common ones.

BRANDING-IRON FOR FEMALE SEALS.

A Device That Will Make Pelagic Sealing Unprofitable.

Dr. Jordan, of the Palo Alto University, California, has stated that as the British Government has not come to any satisfactory terms with the United States for protecting the fur seals in Bering Sea, the United States will begin this summer, through the Fur Seal Commission, the work of branding female seals on the Pribylov Islands. This will spoil the skins of the branded seals and so stop pelagic sealing by making it unprofitable.

Dr. Jordan will take several more assistants from the University to aid in the work. They are A. W. Greeley and R. E. Snodgrass, of the zoology department; A. J. Edwards, Howard S. Warren and Elmer E. Farmer. Farmer has invented an electrical machine for branding the seals, and if it proves satisfactory it will do a great deal toward settling the seal question.

There is a possibility that the female seals will be corralled on one of the islands during the sealing season. This will necessitate building about two miles of board fence, and it is not certain yet whether the lumber can be procured. It will be done if possible. Dr. Jordan will leave Seattle for Sitka on July 8th.

A CURE FOR LOCKJAW.

Tetanus Anti-Toxin Successfully Tried in San Francisco.

A treatment of lockjaw, or tetanus, new to the locality, has just been successfully tried at the German Hospital, San Francisco, Cal., under the direction of Dr. Conrad Weil. Edmund Shein received an injury to his thumb about a month ago and lockjaw intervened. Within forty-eight hours under the new treatment signs of improvement began, and at the end of a week the patient was pronounced out of danger. The treatment consists of injection of a tetanus anti-toxine similar in its source to the anti-toxin for diphtheria. The army surgeons in the War Department laboratory at Washington have been experimenting with this treatment for some time.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Items of Interest on Agricultural Topics.

Farm Workshop—Sowing Oats by Hand—Dipping Sheep—Hatching During Summer—Etc., Etc.

FARM WORKSHOP.

Quite a number of simpler wood working tools, such as saw, hatchet, plane, drawing-knife, brace and bits, chisels, claw-hammer, box of nails and bolts, etc., should be found on every farm. There should be a place for them—if possible a place where they may be used when it rains—and they should be kept in decent working order. Let the boys use the tools, and teach them to take proper care of them. It is a boy's delight to use tools in his own way in making sleds, etc., and soon dollars will be saved in repairs on the farm.

SOWING OATS BY HAND.

There are many farmers who find it an advantage o sow other grains with a drill, so as to apply fertilizers with the seed, who yet think the oat crop comes surer sown on a coarsley harrowed surface and dragged in. The reason probably is that thus the grain is apt not to be covered so deeply as it is by the drill. The better fitting the seed bed has, the deeper the wheels sink, carrying the drill tubes and the seed grain to greater depth than is good for the grain crop.

DIPPING SHEEP.

Our sheep are shorn and we have come to the conclusion that nothing pays any better than dipping them. It has been our custom for many years to dip every other spring for ticks. We have found this sufficient when there was no scab and the proper dip was employed. For some reason, now forgotten, we failed last spring to give them the attention they needed—which was the spring for dipping—and ticks were unusually plentiful in consequence of it. When ticks get too plentiful sheep will not thrive and will be found scratching and rubbing against everything on the premises. Broad back fellows will lie down in the pasture and attempt to scratch on the ground, similar to a horse when he rolls, and will often get on their backs and die in that position. The loss of one lamb from this cause will purchase enough dip to do the work and do it well. We will dip the sheep in about ten days now, and will do it well. Will use the old reliable sheep dip we have been using for so many years. We know to a certainty that ticks will increase if not checked in some manner, and no sheep owner can afford to feed ticks. The time to dip is about ten days after shearing.

HATCHING DURING SUMMER.

On the large eastern poultry farms hatching is continued the year round. During the winter, when broody hens are scarce, incubators and brooders are used. During summer the incubators are only used when setting hens cannot be had. But not all farmers can run incubators—they have not the time. They must, therefore, depend upon the broody hen. In that case it is always advisable to hatch during March, April and May, picking out the best for next winter's stock. After May every chicken hatched and raised to marketable size should be sold. Now, where there is a good apple orchard on the place, it will pay to have barrels covered with heavy lining water-proof paper. These barrels are placed on their sides, and ground put inside, the nest upon that. In front of the barrels a small, covered run should be built, so the hen can go out to eat or drink when she wants to. Then, if every precaution is taken against lice, such as burning sulphur in the barrel after each hatch, and dusting the hen well before setting her, there is no reason why summer hatches should not be successful. And these chicks marketed in the fall should bring good returns—far better than selling the eggs at less than the cost of production.

THIN OR HEAVY SEEDING.

It has long been a disputed question among farmers how thickly to seed land. In this country we generally seed small grain much lighter than in England. We also on the average grow smaller grain crops. Yet we have personally known the largest yields of oats, barley and wheat grown from very light seeding. One and a half bushels of oats per acre, and the same of barley, while of wheat having a smaller grain one bushel per acre produced a stand that was every way thicker and better at harvest than where twice or twice and a half as much seed had been sown. Much depends on the character and condition of the soil. If hard and full of lumps much of the heavy seeding is wasted, and only makes a fertilizer for what grows. This is especially true of grain threshed while damp, and which has been injured by heating in the granary. Herein is the advantage of saving some grain in the bundle to be threshed by flail for use as seed. If so threshed the straw prevents the grain from being injured while it is in head, and its full vitality is maintained until the seed gets in the soil. Rich soil usually needs very heavy seeding. If seeded thin it will grow too rank, and the straw will break down and rust. Yet we have seen thin seeding on rich ground give a large stand by rolling and harrowing after the grain is up, so as to cause it to spread or tiller. On very poor land the seeding must be thin, as there is not enough in the soil to bring even one stalk with a good head from each grain of a heavy seeding.

WHAT CALVES SHOULD WE RAISE?

I feel that I have a little the advantage of some of you, friends, in being associated with the experts of the country, in different lines, all winter, at institute work. But when I get hold of anything that is really good, you notice that I do not keep it to myself. Lately I have been with H. Van Dreser, the great expert in selecting dairy cows. He knows a cow as you know the alphabet. He can read how much milk she is capable of giving, and the quality of it, from the outside of her body as you would read a printed page, and perhaps with fewer mistakes. I would like to tell you of the money he gets sometimes for using his powers for others, but he is a modest man and would not like to have me. He keeps thoroughbred cows and he and his brother have paid for a large farm and their fine stock by care in breeding. Born with a love for the cow, Mr. Van Dreser has become so intimate with her during his long years of experience that she can hide nothing from him. But now I want to tell you what he said about selecting calves to raise.

"When a calf is dropped we first turn it on its back and examine its teats. If there are four, well placed and two rudimentary or extra ones, all right. Next we look into the calf's mouth. If there are six or eight milk teeth, well through, we call the calf well born and worth raising. If it has but two teeth through it is not worth raising. We will not fuss about it. It shows that the mother had not vitality enough to properly start the calf. We want to breed from the best. We do not raise calves born with two or four teeth just sticking through. They will be weakly, puny, subject to disease all their lives. The well-born calf is half raised. Its mother has given it a start from her own strong vitality." Some people are inclined to laugh at this idea. Dr. Smead said he was when he first heard it, as it was all new to him. But he got to observing the difference in his animals in the way they grew, and the vigor and constitution they showed, and this is what I heard this eminent authority say at the institute: "I have got sheep that cost me a good deal of money, but I never raise a lamb now that has not got at least two teeth through when it is born. Nor will I raise a calf, or colt even, that is born without any teeth hrough. I have to fuss with them too much, and they don't amount to enough to pay for the trouble."—T. B. Terry in Practical Farmer.

PIMPLY POTATOES.

A peculiar condition of potato tubers, commonly known as "pimply" potatoes, has been for some years past quite a serious drawback to the potato industry in some portions of the country. The cause of these peculiar, unsightly pimples and sliver-like projections on the surface of the otherwise apparently healthy potatoes, has been the subject of much comment and speculation, especially by those potato growers living on Long Island, in which section of the state the disease is prevalent. Recent investigations and experiments on Long Island by the New York experiment station have brought to light the previously undiscovered facts as to the cause of this disease.

It appears that the real cause of the injury is the well known black cucumber beetle—a small, black, flea-like beetle — which, although commonly called the cucumber beetle, has proven that it is fully as fond of eating holes in the leaves of potato and tomato plants, as it is of doing a similar mischief to the cucumber.

But, although the beetles themselves are voracious feeders, they are not the immediate cause of the mischief. The female beetles lay their eggs, which produce minute, slender white grubs. These burrow into the tuber and cause the "pimples" and their acompanying "slivers." The one is probably the result of the irritation caused by the worm, while the other is a slender canal in which a single grub may feed. An interesting peculiarity in this connection is that the "pimples" may be found on the same tuber without the "slivers," as well as the "slivers" without the "pimples."

In addition to the important information concerning the cause of "pimply" potatoes, the bulletin states clearly and concisely the best-known course to pursue in controlling the disease. Bordeaux mixture has been found to be one of the most efficient remedies when thoroughly and intelligently applied, as it is sufficiently repulsive to the beetles to keep them off from the thoroughly sprayed vines. —The Silver Knight.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Try for big yields per acre this year.

Friction increases wear and draft; oil kills friction.

Cultivate as soon after showers as the ground crumbles nicely.

Never try to cure a sick fowl by allowing it to remain in the flock of well ones.

Keep the hen-houses more clean, especially during the advent of the louse season.

A washer placed under a nut that persists in working loose will often keep it tight.

Farm machinery should run quietly and smoothly and as easily as is consistent with best work.

Keep a strict account of all your transactions, and charge yourself for every egg and fowl you eat.

Planting must be done in a workmanlike manner, or the after cultivation of the crop will not be as pleasant or effective as it should be.

Get a good spring-bottom oil can for each machine, fill with good heavy oil, and if possible fix a place to carry right on the planter, riding plow, cultivator, etc.

An application of 300 pounds of sulphur per acre, in the furrows with the seed, had no effect whatever in preventing potato scab in infested soil at the Massachusetts station.

Thorough preparation of the soil before planting favors the perfect working of planting and cultivating machinery and goes far toward insuring a good stand and a good yield.

Frequently it occurs that something is needed to supplement the late summer pastures, and we believe very many farmers would find profit in planting a lot near the barn to a strain of large evergreen sweet corn.

Old queens are more inclined to swarm than young ones. If old colonies are requeened with young ones in the spring, swarming will be greatly lessened during the season and colonies will become much stronger, and the result is much larger honey crop. Young queens always exceed older ones laying eggs.

WHERE NATIVES HUNT HEADS.

The Dangerous Life of a Trader in the Solomon Islands.

Captain Prat is a well known trader in the Solomon islands, where he has lived for the last fourteen years. He says that he does not think that the copra trade is increasing so much as might be expected. The present output of the islands he estimates at between 1800 and 2000 tons. Ivory nuts, black-edge pearl shell and tortoise shell are also obtained from the natives. Captain Prat's headquarters are at Rubiana island, one of the largest of the group. The climate is healthy for Europeans so long as one remains on the sea. On the land it is apt to be feverish. Captain Prat always resides on board his schooner, and other traders live on their boats. It is more healthy and more safe. The natives, he says, are not to be trusted. Their favorite pastime is "head hunting." They form large parties and go in canoes to the other islands. If they come across a few isolated natives they interview them and return with their heads as mementoes of the visit. The head of a white man is specially welcome on such occasions. Captain Prat says that he knows the natives well and has many friends among them. But he declines to trust them. He seldom leaves the schooner, living on board from one year's end to the other. He finds it more convenient for trading purposes. Trade is done by barter. He gives away knives and axes and tobacco. The latter, he says, is the real currency of the island.

Captain Prat trades for about 150 miles east and west, and from 70 to 100 miles north and south of Rubiana. The islands which he visits are the western portion, and in these the natives are more savage. In the eastern islands many of the traders live on shore in apparent security. The Germans have control of about half the group; but there does not appear to be any conflict between the English and German traders. Care is taken on both sides not to encroach upon each other's territory. Captain Prat points out politics on the island are unknown. So far as he can observe the natives ars not becoming much more civilized. They are almost the same, he says, as they were when he first went among them. They are becoming quieter, perhaps, and are getting a little more used to trade. By becoming quieter he means that there is not quite so much "head-hunting" now as there used to be. The community, too, is diminishing in numbers. He does not attribute this to the use of gin, but rather to disease. The natives take very little care of themselves; they wear no clothes, and, being exposed to the rain, soon catch cold. Large numbers of them die from consumption. Many others suffer from rheumatism. They live half their time in salt water, attending to their canoes, and soon contract the disease. There have been no murders of Europeans that Captain Prat has heard of—at least not lately. The visits of the war ships to the islands have a very salutary effect upon the natives; but it is very difficult to catch the real culprits.—Sydney (New South Wales) Herald.

An Ancient Airship.

Apropos of the recent talk about an airship, Arthur T. Nettleton, of New Milford, Conn., writes to the Newtown, Conn., Bee, saying that a history of Connecticut, published in London in 1781, chronicled the appearance of an airship in Connecticut in 1646. The people of New Haven had sent a ship to England that year to procure a patent for the colony and a charter for the city. Some time after the vessel sailed a storm arose, and a day of prayer and fasting was observed in the hope that the safety of the ship would thereby be insured. At the close of the day the people looked up in the sky and saw their ship under full sail, and the sailors steering her from west to east. She came over the meeting where they had fasted and prayed and then was met by an Euroclydon, which rent the sails and overset the ship; in a few moments she fell down near the weathercock on the steeple and instantly vanished. The people all returned to the meeting, where the minister gave thanks to God for answering the desires of his servants and giving them an infallible token of the loss of their ship and charter.

Haste in plowing up the hillside has often caused waste of good soil.

A Hat Size.

A size in hats is one-eighth of an inch. According to the English method, the smaller diameter of the head is taken as the starting point. One-eighth of an inch increase in the shorter diameter makes a little more than three-eighths in circumference. The French and German hatters have a rule slightly different from this.

Sharply Reproved.

Every gossip needs a mentor, and once in a while the need is supplied.

A woman well known for the freedom of her tongue remarked with an air of satisfaction:

"I always try to make as many friends as possible."

"Of course," said Miss Cayenne; "if one had no friends, how could one discuss their private affairs?"—Washington Star.

A Virtue and a Vice.

Vanity and a proper regard for the feelings of others should both urge you to get rid of that disgusting skin disease. Whether it be a simple abrasion, a chap or a burn, or whether it is a chronic case of Eczema, Tetter or Ringworm, Tetterine will positively, infallibly cure it. Cure it so it will stay cured, too. 50 cents a box at drug stores, or by mail for 50 cents in cash or stamps from J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga.

Begrudge no man tombstone credit. He needs it.

Brave Men.

Alex McClure of the Philadelphia Times says: "The two boldest men he knows are John Wannamaker of Philadelphia and Tilly Haynes of Boston. Both went to New York. Mr. Wannamaker took the Stewart property, the finest dry goods store in the world, and Mr. Haynes took the great Broadway Central Hotel, the largest in the city. But dry rot had crept into both of these magnificent properties and no one dared to grasp them, until John Wannamaker took one and Tilly Haynes the other. A complete and unqualified success has crowned the efforts of both. Verily a good reputation is better than riches."

There's a heap of home talent in a loaf of good bread.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The man who is for sale soon becomes awfully shopworn.

J. S. Parker, Fredonia, N. Y., says: "Shall not call on you for the $100 reward, for I believe Hall's Catarrh Cure will cure any case of catarrh. Was very bad." Write him for particulars. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Fire and sword are but blow engines in comparison with the babbler.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reducing inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

It were better to clean some men's shoes than to stand in them.

Piso's Cure is the medicine to break up children's Coughs and Colds.—Mrs. M. G. BLUNT, Sprague, Wash., March 8, 1895.

The readiest and surest way to get rid of censure is to correct ourselves.

Health Strength Soon succeed weakness and languor when Hood's Sarsaparilla is taken to purify, enrich and vitalize the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla expels the germs, of scrofula, salt rheum and other poisons which cause so much suffering and sooner or later undermine the general health. It strengthens the system while it eradicates disease.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

On a red hot day Hires Rootbeer stands between you and the distressing effects of the heat.

HIRES Rootbeer

cools the blood, tones the stomach, invigorates the body, fully satisfies the thirst. A delicious, sparkling, temperance drink of the highest medicinal value.

Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Phila. A package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere.

DRUNKARDS can be saved without their knowledge by Anti-Jag the marvelous cure for the drink habit. Write Renova Chemical Co., 66 Broadway, N. Y. Full information (in plain wrapper) mailed free

A Merry Evening Game.

One of the merriest of merry evening games goes by the name of "mummies." All the boys and girls, excepting four or five, leave the room. Two of those remaining act as dressers. They place the others in chairs and put over the head of each a tall newspaper cap, with holes cut in it through which the eyes may be seen. Cover the dresses of the three mummies with sheets, so that they will not reveal the owner. Now call in the other boys and girls and set them to trying to find out who each of the mummies is by peeping through the eye-holes. This causes great laughter and fun. After the party is all agreed as to who is who remove the papers and see how many mistakes have been made. This game is almost as much fun for grown people as it is for children.

The Women of Egypt.

Egyptian women are not allowed to go out-of-doors as English women are, and many of them never get beyond the walls of their houses. The cows sleep in the same hut with the people. These huts are made of mud, without windows, and the doors are so small it is a wonder how the people get in. Their babies are not washed till they are a year old, because it is considered unlucky to wash them. The Egyptians rarely comb their hair. Their chief meal is at sunset; at other times when they are hungry they eat a piece of bread. They never use plates or knives or forks. All sit around the table on the floor. Bread is their daily food, and each family makes for itself, as it is looked upon as a disgrace to buy "street bread." The women clean the corn, and carry it on their heads to mill. It is made into small thin cakes, stuck against the sides of an oven, and baked in less than a minute. A hundred cakes are not too many for a family of four in a week. Travelers are usually expected to eat three cakes apiece. They make butter in a strange way. A goat skin half filled with milk is hung on a peg, and then a woman jerks it too and fro till the butter is formed. Then she drains it, but never washes or salts it. The favorite dish is rice cooked with butter.

Leave Room For Others.

The wise man learns early in life that if he would make and retain friends he must talk as little about himself as possible. The other day at a social function I came upon two friends, one of whom had just returned from a luxious voyage round the world in a millionaire's steam yacht, writes a contributor to Scribner's.

"Have you found anybody willing to sit down and hear you tell about it?" mischievously asked the other.

"No," was the laughing answer, "I have not even ventured to make the attempt."

And I applauded this discretion, for "telling about it" is the most dangerous indulgence possible for one who would be loved as a companion. It is the way the bores begin. A man may have seen a ghost or a murder—nay, may even have chanced to meet an emperor in his shirt sleeves. No matter; let him be silent upon these subjects if his own personality must claim the lion's share. The time will come, perhaps in some autumn twilight, at the end of a long house party, when the whole company may gather about him and clamor eagerly for his adventures. But until then he should cling to the first precept of conversation which commands him to leave ample room for the display of wit in others.

Greatest Dandy in the World.

The greatest dandy in the world is Prince Albert of Thurn. This fastidious young man attires himself in a new suit of clothes every day, enough yearly to keep twenty experienced workmen going, and to run up a bill of $15,000. Each suit of wearing apparel is highly perfumed with atter of roses at $15 an ounce. He wears no less than one thousand neckties during a year, being an average of three every day. A laundry employing 12 people is kept specially for washing his soiled linen which he never wears more than twice, and his cast-off boots number two hundred pairs a year The cigarette bill of this highly-scented young gentleman reaches the respectable total of $1,000 per annum, and the different sports he indulges in, including hunting, shooting, fishing, golfing and bicycling, cost him more than $45,000.

"For some years I was quite out of health, and took much medicine which did me no good. I was advised by a friend to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla which I did, taking a dozen or more bottles before stopping. The result was that I felt so **well and strong** that I, of course, think there is no medicine equal to Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and I take great pains to tell any suffering friend of it and what it did for me."—Mrs. L. A. MURRAY, Kilbourn, Wis., Feb. 11, 1896.

WEIGHTY WORDS FOR Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

THE GULF STREAM.

What the World Owes to this Great Ocean Current.

The recognized ocean currents carry an enormous quantity of heat from the tropics toward the poles. Dr. Croll, who has perhaps given more attention to the physics of the subject than almost any other person, computes that the Gulf Stream conveys to the North Atlantic one-fourth as much heat as that body receives directly from the sun, and he argues that were it not for the transportation of heat by this and similar Pacific currents, only a narrow tropical region of the globe would be warm enough for habitation.

Dr. Croll argues that a slight change in the relative values of northern and southern trade-winds (such as he believes has taken place at various periods in the past) would suffice to so alter the equatorial current which now feeds the Gulf Stream that its main bulk would be deflected southward instead of northward, by the angle of Cape St. Roque. Thus the Gulf Stream would be nipped in the bud, and, according to Dr. Croll's estimates the results would be disastrous for the northern hemisphere. The antitrades, which now are warmed by the Gulf Stream, would then blow as cold winds across the shores of western Europe, and in all probability a glacial epoch would supervene throughout the northern hemisphere.

The same consequences, so far as Europe is concerned at least, would apparently ensue were the Isthmus of Panama to settle into the sea, allowing the Caribbean current to pass into the Pacific. But the geologist tells us that this isthmus rose at a comparatively recent geological period, though it is hinted that there had been some time previously a temporary land connection between the two continents. Are we to infer, then, that the two Americas in their unions and disunions have juggled with the climate of the other hemisphere? Apparently so, if the estimates made of the influence of the Gulf Stream be tenable. It is a far cry from Panama to Russia. Yet it seems within the possibilities that the meteorologist may learn from the geologist of Central America something that will enable him to explain to the paleontologist of Europe how it chanced that at one time the mammoth and rhinoceros roamed across nothern Siberia, while at another time the reindeer and musk-ox browsed along the shores of the Mediterranean. —Harper's Magazine.

Railway Economics.

A singular instance of the way in which large corporations are now able to economize by keeping within themselves the profits which formerly went to outside industries is seen in the management of an extensive English railroad. There is hardly a thing needed on the line, from a locomotive to a printed label, that is made for it by people not belonging to the company. It makes its own artificial legs. When an employee is so unfortunate as to lose a limb, a wooden leg or arm, as the case may be, is sent from the main carpenter's shop. The leg-making department employs a couple of expert instrument makers who are kept at work constantly to supply the demand. One man is engaged solely in etching fancy designs upon the plates of ground glass used in the first-class compartments and saloons. A photographer-in-ordinary is always ready for a summons. If a bridge shows signs of decay, or an embankment is likely to slip, a dispatch is sent to the photographer, who forthwith makes a picture of the "accident," which is forwarded to the engineer-in-chief, who is thus often saved the necessity of making a personal visit. In the case of a "smash-up," the photographer immediately takes several photos of the train, or trains from different points of view, so that when the Board of Trade inquiry comes on, there can be no dispute as to how the engines and cars were lying.

Color Blindness.

The term color blindness implies an entire absence of the color sense, and there are a few persons who are in this condition, but it also includes all the forms of partial color blindness in which the perception of one of the fundamental colors—red, green and violet—is wanting, and which are known as red blindness, green blindness and violet blindness. The line between these various kinds of color blindness and a perfect perception of colors is not sharply drawn, so that a large number of persons have what is called a feeble color sense, which falls short of actual color blindness. There is no doubt that color blindness in its various forms is much more common than is generally supposed, and it is more common among the imperfectly than the well-educated classes, and it is, curiously enough, still more common among Jews and Quakers, probably from hereditary causes. It is ten times more frequent among males than females in the general population, but among Quakers it is nearly the same in both sexes. In the general population 4-16 per cent., or about one male in every twenty-five are color blind.—The Ledger.

Now Waiting to be Killed.

The luck of a Randolph man is something surprising, according to his local paper. On going to the creamery on a recent morning he lost his horse blanket, and on the way home he lost his overcoat. While unhitching his horse one holdback caught on the thill and the horse, struggling to free itself, was thrown down and broke one of the thills, the broken piece injuring the horse in such a way that perhaps it will be of no further use. That same day he was offered $80 for the horse before starting for the creamery. After all this had transpired he went to his sugar house and in turning the faucets to the evaporator both broke. Later in the day he called on a neighbor, and while relating his experience walked past the neighbor's horse, while it was eating grain and was kicked, but fortunately was but little hurt. The horse is a pet and was never known to kick before. He concluded he had better go home, and asked his neighbor to watch him to see that he did not get killed.

A Large Eye Magnet.

Almost everybody knows that the best way of extracting metal particles from the eyes is by the use of a hand magnet. The idea, of employing this purpose a magnet of sufficient power to lift 16 pounds seems at first somewhat hard to comprehend, but such an "eye doctor" has been found the best adapted to the requirements of a New York hospital. The eye is brought close to the magnet, which is 24 inches long, and if the piece of metal is merely adhering to the surface of the eye-ball, instead of penetrating the tissue, it leaps in a twinkling from the eyeball to the magnetic surface. It is, however, in cases in which the metal is imbedded in the eye that the special usefulness of the powerful magnet is seen. In such cases the gouge or bistoury has to be used, and formerly the surgeon was unable to locate the speck, and often had to cause the patient great pain, even when the eye had been cocainized, before the extraction could be made. Now the whereabouts of the foreign substance is told in a second. The attraction of the magnet causes the surface of the eyeball beneath which the bit of metal is lodged to bulge out, showing the exact position of the particle, and the surgeon inserts his instrument without the slightest fear of having made a mistake.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Burning Two Thousand Years.

When the tomb of Pallas, son of Evander, was opened, in the twelfth century, it is said a lighted lamp, which must have been burning two thousand years, hung above his head. In 1550 a marble sepulchre of the Roman period was discovered on an island near Naples. On opening it a burning lamp was found, which is thought to have been lighted before the Christian era. About the same time a somewhat similar lamp was found near Padua. St. Augustine mentions a lamp burning in the Temple of Venus that could not be extinguished, and Ludvivicus, another that had been burning for 1050 years. It is believed that the perpetuity of these lamps was owing to the consummate tenacity of the unctuous matter with which the flame was united, being so proportioned to the strength of the fire that like the radial heat and natural moisture in animals, neither of them could conquer or destroy the other.

Diamonds Found in Steel.

Several years ago M. Moissan, whose researches with the electric furnace have laid the foundation of a new and important branch of chemistry, discovered that when iron, saturated at a high temperature with carbon is cooled under pressure, a portion of the carbon crystalizes as minute diamonds. That has led him to suspect that diamonds may be formed in the manufacture of very hard steels.

Examination of many samples of such steels proves this to be the case, very minute crystals having been found, the largest only a fiftieth of an inch in diameter, and the smallest much smaller, but having all the chemical and physical properties of the true diamonds, The crystals are obtained by dissolving the metal in acid, then, treating the residue successfvely with concentrated nitric acid, potassium chlorate and hydrofluoric and sulphuric acids.—Popular Science News,

Insects Drowned in a Plant's Leaves.

There is a quaint plant, and a very pretty one, quite common in the Northern States, that grows in peat-bogs. It has large flowers with an odd, umbrella-like shield in the centre. The shape of this has given it the name of Sidesaddle Flower, but it does not look very much like a sidesaddle. The most familiar name for the plant is Pitcher-Plant, and it is sometimes called Huntsman's Cup, or Purple Trumpet-Leaf.

This Pitcher Plant has leaves shaped like open cups, that stand up from the ground in a cluster. They are generally about half full of rain water, in which many insects are drowned. It is probable that these serve as food for the plant. The pitchers are gaily colored—green with dark-red or purple veining, and sometimes purple all over.—St. Nicholas.

Pockets.

The savage is a pocketless being. The civilized man's position on the ladder of development may be measured by the number of pockets he wears,—if one may be said to "wear" what is only a slit or cavity. The schoolboy takes a much lower rank, crowding a mass of incongruous articles into one pocket—or, at most, two. A woman takes a still lower position, for her one pocket is frequently almost inaccessible.

The Japanese prove their advance in civilization by the possession of six or eight pockets inserted in the cuffs of their wide sleeves.

Among the lower animals there are rudimentary strivings of nature after pockets, as in the first stomach of the ruminants, the pouches of the marsupials, the craw of birds, and the additional water pocket of the pelican.—Housewife.

A 16-YEAR-OLD GIRL HAS NERVOUS PROSTRATION.

The Revivifying Effects of a Proper Nerve Food Demonstrated.

From the Era, Bradford, Pa.

Several months ago, Miss Cora Watrous, the sixteen-year-old daughter of Mr. I. C. Watrous, a locomotive fireman, of 61 Clarion Street, Bradford, Penna., was seized with a nervous disorder which threatened to end her life. The first symptom of the ailment was a loss of appetite. For some little time Miss Watrous had no desire to eat and complained of a feeling of extreme lassitude. This was followed by severe pains in the head. For three weeks the young lady was nearly crazed with a terrible headache and nothing could be procured to give her relief.

Finally, after trying numerous remedies, a physician was called and began treating the patient. He said the trouble was caused by impoverished blood, but after several weeks of his treatment the young lady's condition had not improved and the parents decided to procure the services of another physician. In the meantime Miss Watrous' nervousness had increased, the pains in her head had grown more severe and the sufferer's parents had almost given up hope of her recovery.

It was at this time that Mr. Watrous heard of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. He found that the pills were highly recommended for nervous disorders and concluded to give them a trial. A box of the pills was purchased and before they had all been taken there was a marked improvement in the girl's condition. After a half dozen boxes had been used, the young lady's appetite had returned, the pain in her head had ceased and she was stronger than at any time previous to her illness.

Miss Watrous concluded that her cure was complete and left home for a visit to relatives in the grape country near Dunkirk, N. Y. She stopped taking the medicine and by over-exertion brought the ailment back again. As soon as the returning symptoms were felt, Miss Watrous secured another box of pills and the illness was soon driven away. She is now in better physical condition than she has been for years and declares that she owes her life to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Mr. and Mrs. Watrous were interviewed by a reporter at their home on Clarion Street. Both are loud in their praises of Pink Pills. "My daughter's life was saved by the medicine," said Mrs. Watrous. "Her condition was almost hopeless when she commenced taking them, but now she is as strong and healthy as any one could be. I cannot recommend the medicine too highly."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effect of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the 100), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Out of Its Element.

Mr. Beerbohm Tree relates an amusing story about his recent boisterous voyage from New York. He was lying in his cabin; the luggage and fittings were flying around, the vessel was rolling terribly. Suddenly there was an extra special lurch. Mr. Tree was knocked to the ground by a heavy weight, and lay half stunned. On fully recovering his senses he looked to see what had felled him. It was an admirable contrivance, and was marked in bold letters, "Life-saving apparatus."

BICYCLE EXCITEMENT.

BENJ. S. LOVELL, Treas. Lovell Arms Co.

The greatest sensation of the season in the bicycle market has been occasioned by four of the leading manufacturers combining to protect the retail trade from being imposed upon by agents and others who have no reputation to lose as bicycle dealers. This combination, of which the John P. Lovell Arms Co. are the moving spirits, have forced down the price of high grade wheels so that there is now no reason why a cyclist should ride anything but a first-class, guaranteed wheel, and at prices charged from the nameless and unguaranteed wheels. There is considerable opposition to this combination on the part of those who handle low grade wheels, but the public will be the winners, thanks to the Lovell Arms Co. A catalogue of our regular bicycle stock and a special list of wheels issued by the Big Four Combination mailed free on application.

Farms Under Glass.

The farmer of the future will grow his crops under glass. Hot-house fruits and vegetables may then be raised for the poor and needy as cheaply as the summer products are now grown on the truck-gardens in the suburbs of all our cities. Vast sections of land may be roofed over with glass, and a perpetual summer climate will make the plants and trees and vines flourish as in the tropics.

GROVES

TASTELESS CHILL TONIC

IS JUST AS GOOD FOR ADULTS. WARRANTED. PRICE 50 cts.

GALATIA, ILLS., Nov. 16, 1895.

Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.:

Gentlemen:—We sold last year, 600 bottles of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC and have bought three gross already this year. In all our experience of 14 years, in the drug business, have never sold an article that gave such universal satisfaction as your Tonic.

Yours truly, ABNEY, CARR & CO.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN DOCTOR

By J. Hamilton Ayers, A. M., M.D.

This is a most Valuable Book for the Household, teaching as it does the easily-distinguished Symptoms of different Diseases, the Causes and Means of Preventing such Diseases, and the Simplest Remedies which will alleviate or cure.

596 Pages, Profusely Illustrated.

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COMPLETE INDEX.

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DNU 24

BE BEAUTIFUL! IF YOUR BLOOD IS BAD YOUR FACE SHOWS IT.

It's nature's warning that the condition of the blood needs attention before more serious diseases set in. Beauty is blood deep.

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When you see pimples and liver spots on your face.

Make the COMPLEXION Beautiful, by Purifying the BLOOD.

If the blood is pure, the skin is clear, smooth and soft. If you take our advice, you will find CASCARETS will bring the rosy blush of health to faded faces, take away the liver spots and pimples. Help nature help you!

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SEND FOR OUR LARGE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. June 17

THE RACKET.

No. 9-11 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

Easily the Largest and Best Store in the Town.

We have as U kno devoted most of our time in learning how to serve our trade. It has taken time and laying awake nights, but the success of The Racket assures us we have succeeded.

Black Dress Goods,

On account of the new tariff, an advance of prices in the near future is an assured fact. We offer U the famous GOLD MEDAL BLACK DRESS FABRICS in plain and brocaded effects, at the lowest prices ever known to the trade. Prices commence at 50c. Its a good time to buy Dress Goods in either black or colors. Stick a pin there.

Linings.

No matter how good the material in your dress, poor linings will spoil it. We aim to sell thoroughly good and reliable linings, and are just a little proud of our Lining Department.

G. R. SPIGELMYER,
SHEM SPIGELMYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa.

DRESS GINGHAMS, 6 CENTS,

It is very unusual to cut prices this early in the season, but we are determined to give our friends every advantage possible, therefore have concluded to sell yor for a limited time

Dress Ginghams at Domestic Gingham Prices.

Now is the time for you to profit by this cut. We cannot replace them at such prices, therefore we limit the time and the number of pieces.

We will ask you to relieve us of care for one day, and therefore

Store Will Be Closed July 5, All Day.

WOLF & CRAWFORD

Bellefonte is Excited.

Not since the woeful Ettlinger tragedy 18 months ago have the people of Bellefante been wrought up over any action as they are now over the recent frequent attempts of incendiaries to burn valuable properties, and the arrests of Alfred Stewart, an alleged detective from Pittsburg, and James Cornelius, of that place, on suspicion of being the guilty parties. Stewart has been incareerated in the jail at Bellefonte for three weeks or more, and has not yet even made application for a hearing, which leads many to believe that the man is really a detective, and is being kept in durance vile for a purpose. Cornelius will be given a hearing on a writ of habeas corpus today.

Both sides are working the case up close, but refuse to give out any particulars. The only definite knowledge is the statement of Col. W. Fred Reynolds, on whose information the arrest of Cornelius was made, that he has evidence sufficient in his possession to convict Cornelius of settiug fire to the court house February 8, to the electric light plant May 5, and to the armory of Company B May 21.

Recent Union Co. Deaths.

James Kleckner, formerly of New Berlin, aged 50 years.

In East Buffalo, the wife of Elias Riehl, aged 82 years.

In Mifflinburg, Jacob Gutelius, aged 65 years.

At Blue Hill, the wife of Daniel Lesher, aged 72 years.

At Spring Garden, Jacob, son of Harvey Frantz, aged 19 years.

In West Buffalo, the widow of Chas. Hower, aged 65 years.

William Horner's Estate—Settlement.

Persons indebted to William Horner, dec'd, late of near Centre Hall, are requested to make prompt settlement with the undersigned, widow, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

KATE HORNER,
10jn3t Centre Hall.

Enlarged His Store.

G. O. Benner enlarged his store room at the station to double the former size and with additional shelving and counters will be in better shape than before for handling merchandise.

—Lewins, Bellefonte, for a fine and stylish summer suit.

STATE COLLEGE EXERCISES.

Prominent Men Join in the Dinner of the Alumni.

The commencement exercises at State College on Tuesday were ushered in Tuesday, by the artillery salute of 16 guns. The alumni association elected Prof. J. Price Jackson president, and W. A. Buckhout historian. At 10 o'clock the trustees held their annual meeting. Five hundred persons attended the alumni dinner in the college armory. Judge James A. Beaver was toastmaster. Responses were made by Hon. S. J. M. McCarrell, Dr. Atherton and a number of others. The alumni elected these trustees for three years: Hon. Francis Jordan, Harrisburg; Col. R. H. Thomas, Mechanicsburg; Cyrus T. Fox, Reading; Judge James A. Beaver, Bellefonte, and Gabriel Heister, Harrisburg. At 3 o'clock the college cadets gave an exhibition drill. In the evening S. J. M. McCarrell, president pro tem, of the State Senate, made the address before the alumni.

Presbyterians Down to Hard Work.

The manner in which our Presbyterian brethren, including pastor Christine, with pick and shovel, proceeded to dig out a cellar for their new parsonage—or rather, dug out the dirt and left the cellar in—proved their faith by their works.

On Tuesday the members gathered for a stone hauling for the new parsonage. Some came with their teams, others with crowbars, and others to help at getting out and loading stones, up along the mountain. The ladies arrived before noon with lunch baskets filled with the best of substantials to keep up the spirits and strength of the men in their hard work. The new parsonage will be ready for occupancy next fall.

Fire in Gregg Township.

On Wednesday morning, June 2nd, between the hours of three and five o'clock, the house of Jonas Confer, near the Mountain Church, in Gregg township, together with the summer kitchen, and all the furniture and clothing were destroyed by fire. The occupants, Mr. and Mrs. Confer, and Jack Harbaugh, who was boarding there at the time, when they retired on Tuesday night could see no signs of fire anywhere. When they awoke in the morning, about four o'clock, they heard a noise very much resembling that of thunder. Harbaugh, who slept upstairs jumped to the floor and gave the alarm. To their consternation the flames had gained such headway that it was impossible to save the house or any of its contents. As there was no insurance on the property it is a total loss.—Millheim *Journal.*

Entertainment.

The entertainment to be given by Miss Mary M. Kreamer's Sunday school class, in the Reformed church, on Saturday evening, June 19th, promises to be a rare treat. An interesting program has been carefully prepared, and will be well rendered by the girls. The orchestra will render some choice music during the evening. All are invited. Admission free, a liberal contribution is asked.

The First Engine.

The first steam engine built in this county was by machinist Landis, of Bellefonte. It was constructed for the job and newspaper office of J. G. Kurtz, publisher of the Bellefonte Central Press, and proved a success. The engine was made about 36 years ago, and some 15 years ago was purchased by Wm. Condo, of Aaronsburg, who uses it in his cabinet-maker shop.

A Kindly Invitation.

On Monday evening a "gentleman and lady" (?) in passing a residence in town rudely tore a flower vine from its fastenings, mutilating the same and carried off several feet with flowers thereon. If the pair will call at the place where they left their mark, they will be presented with a little volume on good breeding and teaching where the difference is between a lady and gentleman and a swine.

Presbyterian Notes.

Services in the Presbyterian church of this place, next Sabbath at 10.30 a. m.

Rev. Christine, on behalf of the congregation, desires through the colums of the Reporter to thank the friends who so kindly aided in work on the new parsonage.

Death of a Minister.

Rev. Amos Erhard died suddenly at Wilmore, Cambria county, on last Thursday evening. Deceased was born near Rebersburg, this county, and was 55 years old. The funeral was held last Sunday, and interment was made at Grand View cemetery, Johnstown.

Graduated with Honors.

Elcana Duck, a son of our friend M. B. Duck, of Gregg township, graduted with high honors at the recent Commencement at Gettysburg. The Reporter extends its congratulations to the young man.

FOR SALE.—A fine sorrel mare, 8 years old, fine driver, safe and fearless. Will sell cheap for cash; for further information address, W. McKinny, Potters Mills.

An Old Style Raising.

S. P. Henney, of Georges Valley, had a large barn shed raising on Monday, at which were 50 men to do the yelling and lifting, and, of course to get away with the big dinner prepared on such occasions of frolic. A country barn or house raising is as big an event as a ball in the city, and really far more enjoyable. All the good things are cooked by the rosy cheeked maidens of the vicinity and the men vie with each other to show their lifting capacity.

The old-style raisings are not as common as they used to be. The job is now often done by a half dozen mechanics with pulley and tackle, and the fun and frolic an' big eatens is left out. Just see how the good old ways are making way for the new fangled!

A Sample of McKinley's Suit.

Photographer Luckenbach, of this place, brought to our office a sample of the cloth from which McKinley's inauguration coat and breeches were made. The sample was sent him by a friend in Canton, who says in his letter that scores of persons from all sections had made requests for sample patches of the inauguration cloth. The goods, of course, is of so high a grade that the general McKinley voter would find his pile of stamps too low to wear that kind of cloth.

But, why send around samples of this cloth? why not send samples of the promised McKinley prosperity? All would be delighted with that and could wear it. Never mind about the inauguration cloth, send out the needed prosperity to the people who wear Kentucky jean, blouses and over-alls.

WEATHER FORECASTS.

What Foster Has to Say About the Coming Conditions.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from June 8 to 13 and 14 to 17. The next disturbance will reach the Pacific coast about the 18th, cross the west of the Rockies country by the close of the 19, great central valleys 20th to 22d, and and eastern states 23d. A warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about the 18th, the great central valleys 20th, and eastern states 23d. A cool wave will cross the west of the Rockies country about the 21st, great central valleys 23d and eastern states the 25th. Rain showers in patches may be expected generally over the United States during the week ending June 11. Temperature of the week ending June 13 will average above normal and about the 18th an extended period of dry weather in the northern states will begin.

Philosophical Fact.

It is a philosophical and also a scriptural fact, that a man will live five minutes without air, ten days without sleep, without water for a week, without food for fifty days, and yet some men think they cannot live three hours without whisky. And, in may be added, a newspaper man can't live very long without subscriptions being paid up.

Single Fare for Round Trip to Phila.

The Pennsylvania R. R. Company announces that for the Eighteenth National Saengerfest, to be held in Philadelphia, June 21st to 24th, 1897, it will sell excursion tickets to Philadelphia from all points on this line June 19th to 23d inclusive, good to return until June 26th, 1897, inclusive, at a single fare for the round trip. No rate, however, will be reduced to less than fifty cents. june17-2t

Big Distillery Burned.

The distillery of Joel Reish, at Cowan, Union county, was destroyed by fire at an early hour on morning of 9. The storerooms, containing 20,000 gallons of whisky were also destroyed, entailing a loss of $30,000 upon which there was no insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Will Organize a Class.

Miss Sue Jeanne Stapleton of Lewisburg, Pa., has come to town with the object of organizing a class in recitation and elocution among the young people. Let us take advantage of this opportunity of literary culture, as the terms are within the reach of all.

Died at Aaronsburg.

Mrs. Roly Decker died at Aaronsburg, last Sunday and was buried on Wednesday in the Heckman cemetery in Gregg twp. Her age was about 30 years.

Rev. Rearick's Appointments.

Sunday, June 20, at Centre Hall, at 10 a. m.; at St. Johns church, at 2 p. m.; at Georges valley, at 7 p. m.

Veterans to Meet at Philipsburg

The next year's state encampment of the Sons of Veterans, will be held at Philipsburg, this county.

Married.

On June 10th 1897, by Rev. W. W. Rhoads, Mr. Elmer R. McClellan and Miss Emma S. Detwiler, both of Tusseyville, Pa.

A Bargain.

Two good horses, 5 and 6 years old, will be sold cheap. Apply to Harry W. Dinges, Centre Hall, Pa.

LIST OF JURORS.

Drawn for the August Court, Commencing Monday, Aug. 24th.

On Monday the Jury Commissioners were in session and drew the following list of Jurors to serve at the coming session of August Court, commencing Monday August 24th, and to continue for two weeks.

GRAND JURORS.

Wm. H. Derstine, Bellefonte.
John I. Curtin, Bellefonte.
Martin Fleck, Huston.
John J. Wensel, Curtin.
J. M. Parker, Boggs.
C. C. Shuey, Bellefonte.
Frank Robb, Walker.
Wm. Harrison, State College.
James Knox, Benner.
H. F. Musser, Potter.
Reuben Stover, Miles.
Samuel Boyer, Haines.
H. C. Brew, Bellefonte.
Birt Beck, Walker.
Jonathan Tressler, Harris.
Wm. R. Hopkins, Howard boro.
R. H. Meek, Snow Shoe.
C. U. Hoffer, Philipsburg boro.
Wm. Sellers College Twp.
John A. Slack, Spring.
W. C. Patterson, State College.
Jeremiah Brumgart, Miles.
Jonathan Stine, Patton.
George Gentzel, Gregg.

TRAVERSE JURORS—1ST WEEK.

H. B. Pontius, Bellefonte.
George Young, Walker.
Amos Koch, Ferguson.
Frank Hunter, Spring.
John Rote, Spring.
Peter Coyle, Rush.
Dallis Cronister, Huston.
Jas. Wiser, Worth.
J. D. Williams, Bellefonte.
H. F. Rumberger, Philipsburg.
Daniel Youthers, Huston.
Scott Houser, Spring.
Snyder Tate, Spring.
A. P. Zerby, Penn.
Wm. C. Wantz, Haines.
Harvey Noll, Benner.
Jas. F. Weaver, Boggs.
Alfred Jones, Philipsburg.
D. W. Orr, Marion.
Christ Swartz, Spring.
E. J. Williams, Worth.
G. F. Smull, Miles.
J. A. Confer, Boggs.
A. C. Musser, Millheim boro.
John Rishel, Sr., Benner.
J. E. Richard, Rush.
A. C. Thompson, Half Moon.
John J. Taylor, Potter.
John Strayer, Bellefonte.
Wm. Stewart, Bellefonte.
Potter Schamp, Walker.
David Allen, Marion.
Reuben Lucas, Howard boro.
Morgan Reynolds, Bellefonte.
Harry C. Valentine, Bellefonte.
E. C. Howe, Philipsburg.
Geo. Carson, Milesburg.
Wm. Robb, Curtin.
Frank Tuberdy, Snow Shoe.
Daniel Dreibelbis, Ferguson.
B. D. Brisbin, Centre Hall.
Calvin Garbrick, Walker.
Alfred Vail, Philipsburg boro.
Robert Thompson, Snow Shoe.
P. D. Womelsdorf, Philipsburg.
W. S. Miller, Miles.
Sanford White, Taylor.
Thomas Moore, Belefonte.

TRAVERSE JURORS—2ND WEEK.

Wm. H. Benner, Philipsburg boro.
Wm. H. Zeigler, Miles.
J. A. Bowersox, Penn.
N. J. Packer, Curtin.
Wm. Heath, Rush.
Daniel H. Rote, Haines.
Thomas Allison, Howard boro.
T. F. Jamison, Gregg.
Elias Haines, Haines.
Israel Hoover, Union.
Benjamin Breon, Gregg.
Dr. E. S. Dorworth, Bellefonte.
J. D. Brickley, Curtin.
Ephriam Keller, Spring.
Wm. D. Port, Ferguson.
George Harpster, Snow Shoe.
Robert Cook, Howard boro.
John Gunsaullus, Snow Shoe.
Miles Mattern, Patton.
Calvin Myer, Gregg.
Wm. H. Tibbens, College twp.
J. A. Crider, Boggs.
John Packer, Howard.
Richard Armstrong Philipsburg.
F. N. Wrye, Half Moon.
Park Bullock, Snow Shoe.
E. C. Deitz, Howard boro.
Daniel Shirk, Spring.
Orvis A. Williams, Worth.
Vinton Beckwith, Taylor.
John A. Hoy, Patton.
John DeLong, Miles.
Adam Moyer, Philipsburg.
D. B. Kunes, Liberty.
G. W. Hoover, Philipsburg.
D. G. Meek, Ferguson.

Change of Firm.

The firm of Potts & McCoy, at the station, has been dissolved through the retirement of Frank McCoy. Mr. Potts having purchased the interests of the junior member, and will conduct the business under his sole management.

Improvements Made.

W. H. Bartholomew put down a new walk fronting his residence and store building at the station, and moved it out about a rod to conform with the street line.

—Lost.—A ladies black brocaded satin shoulder cape, between Bellefonte and Centre Hall, on the 12th inst. The finder will please communicate with S. W. Smith, Centre Hall.

A Car Load of

MEN'S SPRING SHOES.

Spring Shoes galore. We're still harping on that one strain. A little better shoe for a little lower price than possibly obtainable elsewhere. Many patrons appear surprised at always finding our establishment always crowded. Nothing strange about that. More men are growing shoe wise every year. The wiser you grow, the more you'll appreciate buying shoes here. Two offers of many. Both are in that new rich dark shade of Russia:

$3 Shoes for $2.55

The "Special" Russia Calf Shoe, in all the new styles of toe, most shoe dealers ask $3.00. Our price is $2.25.

$4 Shoes for $3

The Metallic, a hand-sewed Russia Calf, in all the new toes, you will not find so good a shoe elsewhere for $4.00, our price, $3.00.

Our surpassing $2.25 Shoe for Ladies. Compare them point by point with the best $3 shoe the world has ever produced—you'll get the shoes mixed, and you will pay $3 for our $2.25 shoes.

MINGLE'S SHOE STORE,

BELLEFONTE, - PA.

Another lot of Genuine Oleine Soap, full pound bars, 4c.

Wednesday a consignment of fine Dimities in newest colorings; Silk Cot Linings in bright coloring, to line the fine linens and other thin goods.

We have sold twice the quantity of Mattings and Art Squares sold by us in previous season; reason easily understood—extremely low prices and excellent patterns.

Ready Made Sheets and Pillow Cases at less than the price of plain Muslin.

Scrub Rags, 7c each; you have but to buy one to be convinced of the cheapness and good working and wearing qualities of them.

Bustles, so much used, always kept by us; new hip style here now.

Unlaundried Handkerchiefs for ladies at specially low prices. Do you know you get double value in that way?

GARMAN'S STORE,

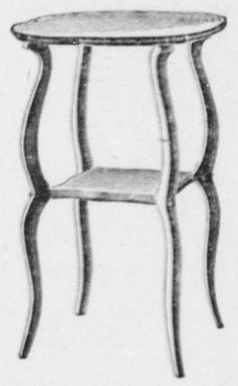
Allegheny st. - Bellefonte.

We offer special bargains in

Furniture, Baby Carriages, And Refrigerators,

During the months of May and June.

This fine Polished Table, in Genuine Mahogony, Bird's Eye Maple, Quartered Oak, and Curley Birch,



ONLY 90c.

Ask to see our new Patent Axle Baby Carriages at $5.00.

W. R. BRACHBILL,

Telephone 1302. BELLEFONTE.

THE GLOBE.

Dry Goods, Clothing and Millinery.

A Great Display

Of Wash Fabrics at Most Unusual Prices Can be Seen Here This Week.

We have been receiving several shipments of new goods this week. Owing to the very unusual cool weather the sales of thin Dress Goods has been very much restricted, and we find the market overstocked.

We bought cheap.

Our present prices are just about one-half what they were at the beginning of the season.

Printed Challies in new and original designs, 4c. Just the thing for hot weather house wrappers.

Vinette Batiste, a new and beautiful lawn, comes mostly in linen effects, 5c.

Organdie Raie, beautiful colorings, 9c. These were formerly sold at 15c.

Lappett Mull sold everywhere at 20c, now 10c.

Our 20c and 25c Organdies and Mulls all go now at 15c.

A beautiful line of Plain Organdies, all colors, ranging from 8c to 25c.

Dotted Swisses, from 10c to 40c.

Silk Mulls in both black and white.

It will pay you to look at the Silk Gloria Sun Umbrellas with genuine Congo handles, that we are selling at 98c. It is well worth $1.50, and is a guaranteed article.

Something New in Curtains.

Chenille Portierres, full length and very wide. We have a limited quantity for $1.98 a pair. We can get no more at this price after these are sold.

Millinery Department.

As we will wind up our Spring season in a few weeks, we have begun to reduce stock in this department. We have had a very successful season and intend to close out everything in this department. We shall carry no stock over. We have reduced our prices very materially, and those who have delayed buying until now, will get a good concession in prices.

Full line of Sailors and Flowers on hand.

All hats trimmed free of charge.

KATZ & CO.,

LIMITED.

Bellefonte, - Pa.